The Saturday Evening Post.

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ORIGINAL POETRY.

...RACE IN PHILADELPHIA.
...IX—ON CHERRY AND FAIRSTAR.

...w, si alta stet niva candidum," &c.

...e mute mountain on whose breast,
...rt, appears a snowy vest;
...ensile wreaths of vapour wear
...on shall the circumambient air—
...le wintry blast advanced so soon,
...December ta'en the place of June?
...e year been lost,
...fall before the whit'ning frost!
...e summer's signal shall command,
...ers must no longer stand;
...s have begun to move,
...ilies appear the Axis grove.
...e, the scene!—ah, no Caucasian chain,
...ld—unwished can remain.
...maiden, sad more lovely boy,
...boy in sooth to destroy—
...and then the spell remove,
...and to quell the flames of love.
...soul of such terrestrial bliss,
...sake of future worlds and this!
...ocean or what Indian mine,
...treasures to adorn thy shrine!
...the age of diamonds brings,
...pearls, the ornaments of kings;
...her gold and ivory stores,
...ks of art fair Europe pours;
...ence of the world to thee,
...shall a tributary be—
...e voice of thy praise resounds
...ude range and ocean's utmost bounds.
...ess are justly deem'd divine,
...ments and delicious wine;
...ead—a blessing or a bane,
...ence sought was made in vain.
...dience to a high behest,
...to hear's resign the rest:
...mortal, would you seek to know
...of your destinies bestow?
...we justly call our own,
...ness a vanity, entwined,
...ound roses let us bind our brows,
...pleasures which our fate allows.
...Pamphilus dearest we'll sit and view
...ty o'er those which nature drew—
...Pan's unassuming grace,
...ratchless form and angel face!—
...Cynthia! (if that name you choose,)
...ask no fabled muse
...ad o'er the Roman lyre,
...ower'ring fancy to inspire.
...ease that invigorate these rhymes,
...ir source, from Italian climes,
...ad, as yet but little known,
...power to advance my own.

THE VICTIM.*

...ow! ere tears suffice?"—YOUNG.

...mother. On her brow
...sorrow hung full heavily.
...deep-drawn sigh, and then the low,
...ings of her prayer, as it rose
...from an expellated shrine.
...heaven, towards which, with hands
...supplication, and with eyes
...all a mother's tenderness—
...the holy aspirations for
...ture of her child.
...ing it slept not.
...ger to infant waitings? Why so long
...e to pain thereat the tones of grief?—
...ld desires secured a prey
...restless, so helpless?—Hath
...ess of Death—that monarch, who
...mons his exchequer, the world,
...y to life, breath for the hours
...ed—hath malignant Death
...e many to one so weak?

...ng mother!—Why
...her knees so sadly there—
...e swollen bosom severe as if 'twould burst
...sobbings! Hark, her earnest prayer!
...he pleads with heav'n! how she raves
...ewailing, little one!—And now,
...despair, she cries upon her God
...hall rend them in his mercy!—Now,
...Madness hath seiz'd that mother!
...arm uprais'd—and lo,
...lowers o'er that helpless child!
...mother's love has conquer'd! Quick
...ombed breast, she hugs her babe.
...ought! The tideless stream
...ell as 'twas wont: the fount
...ntended!

Well she knew it!
...e darling mother knew—full well
...ion was vainly done—but O,
...hope, rash, reckless hope, impel
...ther child, her suffering child!
* * *
...her husband? Hast thou known
...joys that wait connubial love?
...to whom one being's hopes,
...ural heart, heaven, have centred?
...in whom may have throbb'd—and all
...desires have been treasur'd up
...hy being?—Art thou?—

There was one
...ave cherish'd here: b'or she
...in this bleak world—and he,
...Alone her! And while it seem'd
...who encircle earth
...ortment, had conspir'd to make
...ality blest!—Years roll'd on;
...mark'd on his tireless wings,
...ripped the charms which youth had giv'n
...ove lorn bride. Coldness was seen
...upon his brow—the brow of him
...ne's holy front had sow'd
...alousy and constancy!
* * *
...shed wrung his heart from home!
...ches low, sickening lamp, had told,
...ng eyes, the season of repose,
...e's pale, sad, broken-hearted one—
...ed seeking the cold refuge o'er,
...ll a where, in passing, on her heart,
...ed her love. Many a tear
...e deep, down that pallid cheek;
...ugh from its recesses burst,
...ll a mother's fears she gave'd
...ess, sphere'd image of her thoughts.

...ld he urge them?—Alas! he bow'd
...ous in off'ring of blackness!—There,
...e rais'd shout of maniac laughter rose
...ul wailing; where, commingling, met
...and agony, madder spirits still,
...a demoniac of ere the hydra grief.
...ish brow, and paler cheek is seen,
...ed form, and the deep-sunken eye:
...ed form, still undegraded, seeks
...ng scathing guilt his haughty birth—
...ch is vain! And there his guilty hours
...e nothing of that cup, which hell
...when its dire lineaments!—Soon
...deadly chalice on his lip!
* * *
...ce!—Sleep hath stolen
...heavy pall' and woe, the worms
...shall not be those slumbers o'er.
...ayest hearts reflected brighter looks,
...semblance of a peaceful home
...Christian feeling—there the hearse,
...ow'd knell, the exequies shall be,
* * *
...My soul sickens at the thought!

SENEX.

...stance of reality; the mother, with her
...ng starved to death in consequence of the ha-
...ngerance of her husband.

...RONG OF THE MUSSELMEN.

...Ah! The Crescent is gleaming
...proudly shedding its rays o'er the
...secret tents the Imperial is streaming,
...ows the faithful to vengeance and war.
...ent soldiers for us. The Houris in heaven
...ing to welcome the valiant who die
...sacred fight, as the sun as to at even
...ds from glory to crimson the sky.
...ous thunder-clouds now fiercely rattle
...ir arms as the conquering foe—
...hose foe has shall flout through the battle,
...field of carnage, destruction, and woe,
Allah il Allah! The Crescent is gleaming,
And splendidly shedding its radiance afar;
And the Cross of the Christian shall quail at its beaming—
Lead on ward the faithful to vengeance and war.

A. H. H.

Written for the Casket.

THE ROMAN OF 1140.

———They never fail who die
In a great cause: the block may soak their gore;
Their heads may sodden in the sun; their limbs
Be strung to city gates and castle walls——
But still their spirit walks abroad. Though yea a
Elapse, and others share as dark a doom,
They but augment the deep and sweeping thoughts
Which o'erpower all others, and conduct
The world at last to freedom.———
———When liberty rallies
Once more in thy region, remember me then!——
BYRON.

The illustrious poet from whom we have made these extracts, calls Cola di Rienzi, the last of Romans. Rienzi possessed some of the qualities of the Romans of the olden time—something of the lofty spirit and determined energy of the days of the Republic—something of the Brutus whom he partially imitated. But he was weak, vain, inconsistent, and unstable. His ardent eloquence, stimulated by the murder of a brother, roused the people to a sense of their wrongs and a perception of their strength. His active enterprise placed him at their head, gave success to his bold attempts, and invested him with supreme dominion. Now was the time for him to show the firmness of his virtue—the soundness of his principles—the strength of his character. But urged forward too rapidly by the gales of fortune, dizzy with his elevation, the infatuated Rienzi played the part of one whose intellect had become disordered, from a contemplation of the magnificence that surrounded him and of which he felt himself the possessor; from lending a willing ear to the corrupting voice of adulation that hailed the victorious leader, from beholding the aristocratic tyrants of the land crouching beneath his feet; and no *legitimate* could have displayed a more ridiculous fondness for regal pomp and pageantry, than the son of the innkeeper and the washerwoman.

About two hundred years previous to the insurrection of Rienzi, a purer and a nobler spirit appeared among the degenerate children of the Roman republicans, who for a time revived the pristine pride of freedom, and kindled the expiring embers of Roman valour into an evanescent flame. This man, like the great founder of the reformation, was of the monastic order; and the lowly ecclesiastic declaimed with all the boldness and the zeal of conscious truth against the usurpations, the arrogance, and the peculations of the priesthood. The fame of Arnold, of Brescia, has not been preserved and extended as it ought; and we hear but little of one who had more of the old Roman in him than any of his countrymen since the death of Cicero, and who was far above Rienzi in mental greatness, and in moral worth. Some parts of his career assimilate very nearly to that of Rienzi, before the latter degraded himself by his extravagances, and would, perhaps, afford as good a subject for the pen of an able dramatic writer; such an one, for instance, as Miss Mitford. Though, were she to attempt it, I would advise her to keep more faithfully to history in the delineation of her hero, and not sacrifice consistency to effect quite so much as she has done in "Rienzi." But, indeed, there would not be the same inducement; there would not be the same necessity, in order to preserve the dignity of the principal character. Arnold of Brescia had none of the weaknesses of Rienzi about him, to reduce him to "the vulgar level of the great." His career might make an excellent foundation for a tragedy or a romance. It might be wrought up by a skilful hand into a piece of thrilling interest: The materials are ample.

There is a degree of grandeur about his schemes; a lofty and dignified intrepidity in his conduct, that takes captive the imagination and the feelings. We admire his ambition, we glory in his efforts, we rejoice in his success, we mourn over his fate, and our indignation rises at the cowardice and perfidy of a people who did not deserve to be free—who yielded up their benefactor to the vengeance of his enemies; though we feel a secret pride and exultation of heart at the undiminished bravery with which he resisted to the last, and the unshrinking firmness with which he met his terrific death, when he found it to be inevitable. What can be better calculated to call into action the noblest impulses of our nature, than the struggle of a mighty mind after the precious boon of freedom; the attempts of a superior spirit to bring back the energy and virtue of a people, the wisdom that once swayed their councils, the valour that once crowned their arms, the institutions that fostered their national strength in the days of their glory; to raise them up from the degradation of political and mental vassalage, in defiance of all obstacles and opposition in spite of all the terrors which civil and religious tyranny could array against him! We behold Arnold of Brescia standing forth against the errors of the church, with a daring equal to that of Wickliff or of Luther, and braving the fulminations of the Vatican, in the heart of Rome itself. Supported on the immutable authority of the oracles of truth, an authority to which his antagonists could not object; he told the clergy that they had no claim to temporal honors and possessions—that the sword and the sceptre should be swayed by the civil magistrates alone—that they should receive the support from the voluntary oblations of the faithful, and that their lives would be remarkable for frugality and industry, and not for luxury, idleness, and avarice. He told the people to assert the inalienable rights of men, to restore the laws and magistrates of the republic, and to confine their pontiff to the spiritual government of his flock.

Brescia was the first field of the reformer's labours; but the cloud that appeared as a man's hand, soon spread over the horizon. The resistance of the people of Brescia to the mandates of their Bishop, was the first indication of the effect of his preaching, and the progress of his doctrines. A council was called at Rome; Arnold was cited to appear before it, and threatened with the utmost severity of punishment if he did not keep silence. In the general council of the Lateran, Innocent the Second condemned the heresy. The magistrates trembled at the denunciations of the head of the church. The reformer saw that his time was not yet come. Italy could no longer afford a shelter, and he went beyond the Alps to Zurich, which had now become a flourishing city. Here he met with a more unsophisticated people. He was heard with applause; his arguments convinced the Bishop of Constance, and even made a convert of the legate of the Pope. He met with fierce opposition, particularly from Bernard, dignified with the appellation of Saint, but this only incited the ardour of his zeal, and accelerated his progress.

He received information from some of his secret friends that the strong hold of the papacy would be shaken by his presence. He appeared in the streets of Rome, pale and emaciated from long vigils and severe and continued effort, and clad in the garb of poverty: but the fire of the soul was still there; the intellect had been fed by the exhaustion of the body, and its light shone in his keen eye, and gave an interest and a beauty to his faded features. To use the expression of Gibbon, "in the service of freedom, his eloquence thundered over the seven hills." The yoke had become galling, and the minds of the people were prepared to receive a strong impression. We behold them assembling in the capital, the ancient citadel of liberty, and demanding a restoration of the Senate. The Cardinals, who had exercised a despotic jurisdiction over the twenty-eight regions of Rome, were driven out. For ten years did the influence of Arnold prevail in the eternal city, while two Popes wandered as exiles. It is glorious to witness the capability of a master mind—how it can influence weaker spirits—how it can control, as well as call into action, the right arm of brute strength; how it can mould to its own purposes the grosser materials with which it works its way and obtains its desired ends; it is the triumph of intellect; the victory of the spiritual over the animal nature—a victory founded in justice and the fitness of things—when that master mind is directed by the principles of virtue.

But the Roman people were too far gone in superstition; too unstable to take a proper advantage of the opportunity of securing their liberty which was thus presented to them. They could not long continue free; they relapsed, and again bent the knee to their pontiff. Adrian the Fourth put the guilty city under an interdict, and from Christmas to Easter the sounds of worship were not heard in the churches. The Romans had defied the Emperor, but "they submitted with grief and terror to the censures of their spiritual father. Their guilt was expiated by penance, and the banishment of Arnold was the price of their absolution." But the vengeance of Adrian was not satisfied. Frederick Barbarossa was about to be crowned Emperor, and it was necessary that he should conciliate the Pope. In an interview at Viterbo, Adrian represented to Frederick the propriety of crushing the daring heretic. This fixed his fate, and Arnold was burnt alive in the presence of the fickle and ungrateful people whom he had sought to elevate to the dignity of freedom. When the Romans threw open the city gates to the restored pontiff, he had sought a refuge in Campania, and was protected by its nobles; but they could not stand against the power of the Emperor. And of his numerous followers, of those who shared in his confidence, honoured his person, and shouted in his train, not one was found to lift the voice of opposition, or the arm of energy, to rescue their benefactor from his cruel and most unmerited death.

So pure in his morals was Arnold of Brescia, that sharp-sighted malice could not discover even a failing to fasten upon and to aggravate. He was rigid even to austerity; and Bernard, his virulent antagonist, who assailed him with copious invective as the worst of heretics—who scanned his conduct with microscopic eye—who watched with feverish eagerness for some defect, some foible, some aberration of frail humanity, which he might produce to destroy in some degree the influence and the extension of his tenets; even he is forced to confess that Arnold would be a valuable acquisition for the church, and that his moral character was without stain.

Strong and decisive, indeed, must have been the mind which could thus shake off the shackles of education and authority, of interest and example, and rise in solitary majesty; a specimen of individual independence of thought; like a lone mountain catching the first gleams of the dawning, while the world around lies in darkness and in error; and as this mountain receives the winds of the storm, so did this mind of dignity receive the words of the scorner. Such men must stand among the native nobles of our race, though complete or immediate success should not crown their efforts. A few of them to act as the leaders of the many in a country determined to be free, would be sufficient to redeem it. To them it might truly be said——

Let your country see you rising,
And all her chains are broke.

The ashes of the martyr were cast into the Tiber; probably lest they should be gathered and cherished as relics. It might, perhaps, have been imagined that the ashes of Arnold would have had the same effect upon the courage of his surviving followers, as the skin of Zisca, the warrior reformer, is related to have produced in another country, and at a later and more prosperous period.

J. E. S.

Written for the Saturday Evening Post.

THE LAND OF LITERATURE.

AN ORIENTAL ALLEGORY.

It was after a day of unusual idleness, that, having retired to repose, I fell into a slumber distinguished for its length and the incidents which it exhibited. Methought I stood upon the side of a mountain, whose summit was crowned by a building of peculiar and rare construction. Lofty turrets of gold, glittering in the sunbeams; a thousand spires, around whose beauty the very clouds seemed to linger with admiration, and innumerable gates of precious and sparkling stones, contributed to render it magnificent beyond the power of description. As I stood impressed with astonishment and delight at the spectacle thus unexpectedly placed before me, I was suddenly roused from my reverie by the voice of one apparently addressing me. I turned hastily around, and beheld a man whose body was bowed down by the infirmities of age, and whose head was silvered over with the blossoms of experience. He was loosely attired in a thin robe of white, and the words of instruction issued from his lips.

"Man," said he, "is but the creature of a day. His life is even like unto the morning sun, that riseth with the promise of peace; but, ere the shades of evening have encompassed it, what storms have not darkened its sky! Its promises, where are they?"

I prostrated myself at the feet of the venerable sage. "Thou," I said, "who can'st so well counsel the stranger, and from whose lips falleth the words of wisdom as the gentle dew from heaven, I pray thee teach me to understand the wonders of this place."

"Rise," replied the sage, "for unto him who is the foundation of all knowledge should thine homage alone be paid." I arose and stood beside him. "Cast thine eyes," continued he, "down the mountain, and tell me what thou seest." I did so, and beheld a great concourse of people all striving to ascend it. "Those," said he, "are the offspring of ambition. The palace which thou seest is called the Temple of Fame—the country around thee, the Land of Literature."

I looked again, and now beheld, afar as eye could discern, a fruitful and well-populated region, separated by gently undulating hills into valleys of considerable extent, one of which communicated by a distinct path with the Temple; towards which I observed, with some surprise, that their inhabitants, although continually in motion, some doing one thing, and some another, all appeared equally intent upon approaching.

"Hast thou pondered upon the scene before thee?" inquired my companion.

"I have," I replied; and confessed myself ignorant of its meaning.

"The many roads," continued he, "that ascend the mountain, are the many paths of science by which the Temple of Fame is rendered accessible to those who seek it."

"But why," I interrogated, "should man be employed alone upon an object of such slight utility! Are *all* in search of the Temple before us!"

"Alas!" he returned, with a sigh, "man is ever unsatisfied. There are but few who wander in the pathways of science that hope not at some period to reach their summit."

I paused for a moment to gather the fruits of his information; when, pointing to a few straggling travellers, who with much labor and exertion were slowly wending their way upward, "That," said he, "is the pathway of Philosophy. Observe to what difficulty and pain its followers are subjected; for though apparently so near, its route is so circuitous, and attended with so many casualties of a mischievous nature, that few ever arrive in safety at the object of their wishes; and even then they are often preceded by some who have come from a greater distance, and who have attained it by means less certain, but more direct."

I could not sympathise with them, and therefore gladly availed myself of his proposal to stroll leisurely up the mountain. My attention was soon attracted by a collection of people at a little distance, some of whom were gazing upward with an intensity of expression that seemed to indicate the deepest devotion, whilst others were busily engaged with boxes of sand, mathematical instruments, &c.

"That," remarked my companion, "is the Vale of Astrology. Its inhabitants are all professors of the art of divination; and though equally bent with their fellow travellers upon the acquisition of fame, they attempt it by very different means, and look down with contempt upon those whose inclinations or abilities lead them to prefer the rugged pathway of knowledge to the feverish flights of a distempered imagination. Some of them are, as you may perceive, wholly engrossed in the pursuit of the glittering bubbles that hover deceitfully over their heads, whilst others are wholly engaged in casting horoscopes, calculating abstruse theorems, or solving metaphysical niceties, and in the construction of wings, in the vain prospect of thus accomplishing their hopes; but their bubbles universally explode, their horoscopes deceive them, their conclusions prove erroneous, and their wings invariably become unmanageable and useless are they have attained to any great height."

We had now penetrated to a considerable eminence, and as all the paths diverged like radii from the summit of the mountain, I could now distinguish the voices of many that were before unintelligible. Upon one side of me nothing could be heard but an endless jargon about nouns, pronouns, and the grammatical construction of languages: upon the other, nothing met the ear but syllogisms, major and minor propositions and consequences. Here nothing was perceptible but lines, co-lines, angles, and circumferences; whilst there stood a group dilating with energy upon co-efficients, exponents, positive, negative, and compound quantities. These I understood were from the several states of Rhetoric and Grammar, Geometry, Logic, and Arithmetic; and were commingled with a thousand others whose insignia I could not recollect, and whose titles it were idle to describe. I turned from this scene of Babel-like confusion, and was going to express my dissatisfaction, when I discovered before me a structure very little inferior in beauty to the Temple itself, towards which we were advancing.

"This," said the sage, "is the palace of Public Opinion. It encircles, like a wall of circumvallation, the Temple of Fame, and none can approach the latter without passing the ordeal here instituted to examine into the validity of their pretensions. The unsuccessful," he added, "are plunged into an abyss located beneath the building, called the Waters of Oblivion, whose sullen waves soon hurry them from observation."

"But is it not folly," I inquired, "to attempt that which cannot terminate in success?"

"Behold yon eagle," he returned, "towering in conscious pride among the clouds of heaven; thinkest thou that he feareth the arrow which is destined for his bosom? And man revelleth he not upon the brink of a precipice?—yet how secure is he of the coming moments!"

I appreciated the justness of his allusion, and meditating upon it, entered the palace of Public Opinion. Here was an ample subject for reflection. Characters of every description, and of every degree of merit, were around me; each anxious to outstrip his fellows, and to secure the favor of his judges. But what surprised me most was the circumstance, that though an almost countless multitude thronged the entrances for admission, I could find but an ill-proportioned number, indeed, who left the tribunal with applause to pursue the remainder of their journey.

As I was aware it would be some time before my claim would receive investigation, I determined to amuse myself by observing the fate of those who should precede me. For this purpose I obtained an eligible situation; and now (I mentally exclaimed) for a specimen of pure integrity and unvacillating justice. But, oh! how I was deceived! I found that even *here* partiality and prejudice were not excluded. In one corner of the room I could discern painters busily occupied in delineating the deformities of the candidates, which having placed in strong colors upon their canvass, they privately exhibited to the judges, in order to prepossess their decisions. Others again I saw, who had little mirrors in their hands, with which they reflected the sunbeams into the eyes of the judges, and thus rendered them incapable of forming accurate perceptions of things. However, I found, upon the whole, that their deviations were not productive of so much evil as a casual observer might apprehend; since, although many an unworthy applicant was dismissed with credit, and many a meritorious one condemned to oblivion, the latter always escaped uninjured, whilst the former seldom succeeded in reaching the Temple of Fame.

Disappointed in my hopes, I now returned to my friend. He was looking out of one of the many windows that adorned the palace. I had not long been there when I beheld (for my position commanded a view of one entire side of the mountain) a traveller exhibiting all the signs of the most acute distress. He had fallen, as I afterwards learned, into a deep pit—a calamity which very few seemed able to avoid—called the pit of Poverty; and was seized while therein by an illness quite common in this country, and termed the Pecuniary disorder. He was soon joined by a figure in black, who having resuscitated him, bade him to kneel down, and thank some invisible being above him as his deliverer. "Surely," I cried, "that man is worthy of reward!" "He is one of those who have journeyed from the land of Divinity, and who minister to the afflictions of their fellow-creatures," was the reply. My companion then directed my attention to another traveller, who, passing though a thicket, had been suddenly pounced upon by a hideous looking beast, somewhat like one that infested the higher walks of literature, by the name of Critic. This creature, however, had been dubbed a snarler, because in the possession of enormous teeth, and claws frightful to look at, he was nevertheless proverbial for his impotence. His eyes were exceedingly diminutive and distorted, though highly *luminous*; consequently he could view nothing aright; but as he was of a strangely carnivorous disposition, and bore a special antipathy to any thing that approximated towards himself in ugliness, few travellers there were that escaped his attacks.

I was now invited to an opposite window, and instead of an ordinary, dull scenery, I was now gratified with the sight of a region the most exquisitely beautiful: shady groves and murmuring fountains were dispersed throughout in the utmost profusion and variety. The warbling of birds echoed from every bower, and flowers of the most delicate hue and fragrance clothed the earth. Its inhabitants, too, were of a peculiar order. They were not the busy, plodding creatures I had seen, but light, airy, bird-like things, exuberant as the climate that they occupied; every breath of which, when I inhaled it, seemed to fill me with enthusiasm, and to kindle my soul into inspiration. Some of them were borne aloft on snowy pinions of dazzling brightness; and now soaring upward, and now gracefully declining toward the ground, they appeared to vie with each other in displaying the elegance of their motions, and the beautiful precision of their flight. Others were tripping lightly along the margin of some meandering rivulet, 'discoursing eloquent music,' and now and then stooping to gather the flowers that grew spontaneously at their feet. "How happy must they be," I cried, "who inhabit this land of delight." "Pleasure is here written upon every object, and every countenance is gladdened with a smile" my companion replied, but with a look significant in meaning.

I examined more attentively; and fixing my eyes upon one of those lovely beings, I watched it until wearied with its flight, it sank into repose, amid a cluster of roses. Scarcely did it slumber when another one cautiously approached it, and clipping the wings from its shoulders, appropriated them to himself, and flew laughing away.

"Such," said the sage, observing my surprise, "is the land of poesy. It is the brightest, most luxuriant, and most lovely, in nature; yet," added he, "its evils are proportioned to its virtues. Often whilst sporting in airy revelry, is one of those gay creatures brought wounded to the ground by the murderous aim of envy. Often is the pure fountains of which they drink tainted by the poisonous infusions of malice. Their groves, though green, are the resort of reptiles the most noxious; and its atmosphere, though fragrant, is often but the breathings of false feeling, and frequently filled with the effluvia from the bags of romantic sentimentality." At this moment I heard myself summoned to attend at the bar of public opinion, and awoke; highly gratified at my escape from the condemnation, which, no doubt, many would deem well deserted by the pretensions of

SENEX.

SELECTIONS
FROM LATE ENGLISH JOURNALS.

For several years past two females, considerably advanced in life, were inmates of the workhouse at Shoreditch. Both had seen happier days, and once moved in respectable society; but, owing to a reverse of fortune, were at last obliged to become parish paupers. Having been intimate in the days of their prosperity, when they entered the workhouse kindred misfortunes produced a corresponding attachment between them, and they were noticed by all around them for the friendship that connected them together. For some time past one of them appeared evidently hastening to "that country from whose bourne no traveller returns," and the approaching separation seemed painfully to afflict her companion. On Friday last the invalid requested her companion to read a portion of the Bible—a request with which she immediately complied. She sat down by the side of the bed, and, after reading a few minutes, was observed to lay her head on the pillow, close to that of her friend. One of the inmates of the same ward, thinking she was exhausted, went to the bed, and, receiving no answer to her calls, informed the master of the workhouse, who hastened up and examined them, when he found the vital spark had fled from both. They appeared to have expired at the same moment!

A LAUGHING COLONEL.—An old colonel, who used to be invited with us to dine at Luna's house, had such a propensity to laughter, that, after having once yielded to its influence, he could not restrain himself so long as any thing remained to excite it. I used to make him burst into a horse-laugh whenever I chose only by winking at him ridiculously. Upon one occasion, when a great number of persons were assembled at table, a fancy came across me to try whether a grin and odd remark would have the same effect upon him in company. It answered marvellously well! he could not restrain a burst of laughter, which rather startled the rest of the party, to whom, however, I managed to convey a hint, and they immediately entered into the spirit of the joke. Each in his turn told some extraordinary anecdote, or made some odd remark, at which the colonel burst out anew till at last his laughter became quite alarming. The consequence was, that he did not swallow one mouthful during dinner; for no sooner did he attempt to introduce a bit of food into his odd mouth, which even then was distorted by a suppressed grin, than some one made a laughable observation, which again excited the poor man's risible propensity and the meat was suffered to return to his plate untasted. He afterwards complained that, in addition to his having lost his dinner, his sides were quite sore with the exertion.—*Hardy's travels in Mexico.*

ANTI-OSCILLATING COMPASS.—We feel pleasure in announcing that our townsman, Mr. Bywater has, by one of those happy suggestions, which, when applied to the simple laws of nature, often produce important practical results, so far improved the directing action of ships' compasses as to give them a steadiness and correctness never before obtained. It has long been known to nautical men that the cards of steering compasses will sometimes oscillate or swing so much in a gale of wind that it is difficult to ascertain the course of the vessel; and, though it is at least five or six hundred years since compasses were invented, and almost innumerable plans have been devised with a view of overcoming this defect, yet it has never until now been obviated. By one of these plans the card was made to float in a bowl filled with spirits of wine, while all the other plans depended on alterations or improvements in the mechanical construction of the various parts of the compass or needle, whilst the card remained untouched. Mr. Bywater has applied his remedy to the card only. It is one of the most cheap and simple imaginable, for it only requires about half a sheet of thin paper to be made into eight or ten concentric cells, of about two inches cubic area, which are attached to the under side of the card. The air within these cells by its inertia counteracts the oscillation of the card without in the least preventing the needle from placing itself in the true magnetic meridian in calm weather and smooth water. We understand that Mr. Bywater has sent one of his improved compasses to the Board of Longitude, and we hope that it will meet with that reception which its simplicity and importance demand.

DELICATE FLATTERY.—The society of princes is hazardous to their inferiors, from the difficulty of paying them either too little deference or too much. To flatter without the appearance of intending to flatter, is the delicate point. 'Zimmerman,' said Frederick the Great, sourly, to the celebrated physician, I suppose you have in your time helped many a man into the other world!" Zimmerman turned with the quick retort, 'Not so many as your Majesty.' The king stared at this freedom—'nor with as much honour to myself,' happily continued the bowing physician.—*Monthly Magazine.*

A BRIBE.—Bourrienne gives the following splendid instance of a bribe:—

The Prince de Conde offered to Pichegru to betray his country to the Bourbons, the following price:—To be made a Marshal of France, a Governor of Alsace, a Cordon Rouge, the Chateau de Chambord, with its park and twelve pieces of cannon; a million of ready money; two hundred thousand livres per annum, a hotel in Paris, a pension of twenty thousand livres, with a reversion of half to his wife, and a quarter to his heirs for ever; and, finally, that his native town of Arbois should bear his name, and be exempt from taxes for twenty years.—*Court Journal.*

FROM THE MAINE, April 30.—In Vienna a work has been published, entitled 'The progress of a soul seeking after God in this vale of tears; or, the power of the knowledge of salvation; an allegorical narrative, in 19 chapters, by Alexander Prince von Hohenlohe.'

VERY ODD.—An innkeeper, residing within a hundred miles of the Bull's Head, Congelton, has been married eighteen years and four months, and had nineteen children; a brother of his nineteen years, and has had nineteen children; their sister has been married twenty years, and has had twenty children. The father and mother of the above had twenty-three children in twenty-one years and a half—*Macclesfield Courier.*

LEGAL ANOMALIES.—To burn a house of which the tenant is occupier at will, is capital; but if he has a lease, it is only a misdemeanor. To wound cattle is a capital crime, to wound a man is only a misdemeanor. A gentleman of large property may hunt on the ground of a man of small property, while the man of small property may not hunt on his own ground. Peers and members of Parliament cannot be arrested for debt, but their creditors may.

INSOLVENTS.—During last year, four thousand persons took the benefit of the Insolvent Act. Their debts amounted to 11,000,000, and the dividends paid, amounted, on an average to fourpence farthing in the pound.

SCOTCH DRINKING.—Scotland consumes far beyond its due proportion of spirits of all kinds. Six millions of gallons is an excessive quantity for Scotland; while Ireland, with nearly four times as many inhabitants, consumes only nine millions; and England, with six times as many inhabitants, only twelve millions.—*Scotsman.*

Written for the Saturday Evening Post.

THE EVE OF GOOD FRIDAY.

A TALE—BY L. A WILMER.

PART II.

"Come, if thou darest all charming as thou art,
Oppose thyself to heav'n—dispute my heart."

POPE.—*Eloise to Abelard.*

A fine morning in spring succeeded the eventful night which we have endeavored to commemorate, and from which the name of our narrative is derived. After breakfast, I endeavored to draw off Merrill's attention from what I considered a useless and troublesome pursuit.—For this purpose I proposed an excursion on the Potomac—a visit to Alexandria, or to Mount Vernon, or a return to Washington city,—but all these plans were successively rejected.

He addressed himself to me with great emotion;—"I perceive your object,—but I assure you my mind is fixed;—I believe that my destiny is connected with that of the lovely girl we saw last night, and I am resolved to employ all my energies in the attainment of that object.

"But," said I, "how is it possible?—she is a Roman Catholic devotee, and will shortly be placed beyond your reach by a vow—the violation of which she would consider as the seal of her everlasting unhappiness. Believe me,—this is a romantic impression that will shortly be effaced by new objects, or removed by absence."

"No Sir, never;—that might indeed be the history of many an attachment, but it is not thus with me. I am not formed of those waxen materials that melt at every fire and are then prepared to receive the stamp of a new passion. You have hitherto been my friend,—be so still;—assist me in this matter and you will confer an obligation that can never be forgotten"

"And pray, sir," said I, "what course do you intend to pursue, in this delicate affair?"

"You know," answered Merrill, "that I have wealth;—her fortune can therefore be no object to me. I shall endeavor to see her to-day, and will probably succeed as she intends to walk out in the afternoon. I will declare my love for her,—propose an union—and if she consent, after the marriage ceremony is performed we will return to our native city."

At this period our landlord entered the room—and a thought struck me at the same moment which gave birth to the following question.

"Landlord, did you know a gentleman of the name of Cassaud, lately a resident of this borough." "Know him," said the host, "ay, as well as I know my own father. William Cassaud in the Navy Department;—why sirs, when I kept the Golden Eagle in Washington city, Cassaud lived right opposite; his wife was a charming woman, but she died five years ago and left him a widower with one child. Poor man, he never recovered from the shock, but resigned his place and took to grieving at such a rate that he was buried yesterday was two years." "And what became of the child?" Ay, poor little Emily!—why Sirs, you must know that her mother was a Catholic, and she was educated for one herself. Her father in his will appointed her mother's brother for her guardian; now this uncle is a miserly old knave, very different from the rest of the family, and it is supposed that he entered into a contract with a priest, called Father Bernard, to persuade Miss Emily to become a nun. It is said, moreover, that the priest and

her uncle intend to share her fortune between them. But of this I know nothing—only from hear say. This is certain, however, that Miss Emily intends to join the sisterhood, and that on next Sunday,—which is the day after to-morrow—"

Here Merrill started up, "So soon," cried he, in a voice that made our host cast up his lead-colored eyes with an expression of the most ludicrous astonishment; at the same time in opening his mouth sufficiently wide to exhibit a double row of teeth which were alternately, pearl and ebony, and resembled the keys of a piano forte. Merrill again took his seat and the landlord resumed his discourse.

"It is now nearly four years since I saw Emily Cassard; she was then about thirteen, and the loveliest child that ever these eyes beheld. She is now 'mured up in that are gloomy looking brick house with the spikes on the wall; but I hope they that persuaded her to be a nun may be d——d.

After this charitable wish, our host was called off to another apartment, and we, at the same moment, set out on a voyage of discovery. We went to the chapel—it was open, but the object we sought was not there. A few individuals were scattered over the church, all devoutly engaged. One old woman knelt at the shrine of the Virgin Mary, making a number of grotesque faces and crossing herself with great perseverence. Three or four Murphies, whose breath impregnated the air for several yards round with the fragrance of whiskey, were reading the Christian's Guide on their knees, to the great benefit of their immortal spirits. Several other persons were counting their beads and measuring out their prayers, as if to ascertain the precise number due to their Creator and Redeemer. I advised Merrill to join in these important duties, but he made no other answer than by walking out of the church.

The next place we visited was the seminary, convent, nunnery or monastery, by whichever of these names you choose to have it distinguished. We had here a very fine prospect, consisting of two dusky little steeples, a row of low arched windows and a wall of vitrified brick, ten feet high, surrounding the building. The virgins were all inside, "*and the door was shut.*"

We were so wicked as to disregard the scriptural admonition, "Knock and it shall be opened unto you;" indeed I think it probable that we should have gone over the fence into the fold, (like the wolves in sheep's clothing) if such a method of entry had been safe and practicable. We walked round the house for an hour without discovering any sign by which we might have known it to be inhabited; at length we determined to give over the pursuit till the afternoon. Having refreshed our resolution with a good dinner, and a bottle of wine, we waited impatiently for the sound of the bell that was to call the congregation to evening service. At half past three it began—never was the sound of the church-going bell more welcome—never was its summons more promptly obeyed. We arrived at the chapel before the people had assembled and took possession of the same pew we had formerly occupied. We had not been seated more than five minutes before the door of the priest's apartment was opened and a priest entered who knelt down before the altar; on the back of his white surplice was portrayed the crucial sign in black silk. The house was presently filled, except a few seats opposite to us, which appeared to be reserved for some particular persons, nor were we entirely ignorant of the cause. The door from the church yard was again opened, and the four nuns in black made their appearance.—Emily came next, she was paler than when we had formerly seen her, but not less beautiful and more interesting if possible.

The service commenced; the deep sound of the organ, the voices of the choristers and the recitation of the priest were heard at intervals.—Merrill was not to be gratified even with a glance from Emily; her eyes were either bent on the crucifix over the altar or on the book in her hand. After some time spent in those ceremonies which are praised or censured according to the opinions and fancy of the spectators, the priest turned his face to the assembly and commenced an exhortation. His countenance discovered few traits of religion or benevolence, a perfect Martin Luther sort of a phiz, though belonging to a Catholic.

In the midst of an eloquent discourse concerning the vicarious sacrifice, &c. we left the chapel according to a previous arrangement. By circumnavigating this old-fashioned building, we had discovered the gate of the grave yard, through which we had seen the nuns depart on the preceding night. Having stationed ourselves at Jachin and Boaz, we waited their coming for nearly three quarters of an hour. Indeed nothing but the anxiety of my friend, and the great esteem I had for him could have induced me to take so much trouble. At length they came; Emily raised her eyes to Merrill with an expression of sorrow and reproof. The lady principal regarded him with a countenance of violent anger. When they had passed us and gone some distance, I observed to Merrill that "the aspect of the ascendant planet was somewhat unpropitious."

"Ay," said he, "the old woman has really a vinegar aspect, but it is very proper since she is a nun; vinegar serves to preserve virginity as well as to pickle cucumbers."

At the time of which we write, there was a large piece of ground, unoccupied by houses, in the rear of the chapel. In the centre of this ground there was a copse wood, consisting of oaks and hickories, which shaded a small number of seats, somewhat resembling the unsociable benches in Washington Square. This retreat commanded a full view of the gates of the seminary; yet on account of the foliage and underwood, a person could scarcely be recognized in the copse at that distance. By taking another route, we arrived at this spot before the nuns, with their slow and measured steps, had reached their place of residence. At the door of the seminary the ladies paused; we could observe the principal cast a scrutinizing glance around, and then point to a quarter opposite to the church. Soon after we perceived Emily, accompanied by an elderly woman, walking in the direction designated by old mother vinegar. The rest of the party entered the seminary.

"Now is our time," said Merrill, and was proceeding towards Emily and her companion, but I restrained him and bade him observe that they were yet within the range of the convent windows. He waited impatiently till they passed behind a row of houses, then taking a circuitous course, we met them in a shady walk nearly a quarter of a mile from the nunnery. A deep blush was the first evidence that Emily recognized Merrill, but her complexion soon turned to a deadly paleness, and she appeared to be excessively agitated. Merrill's discomposure was little less than hers, but he was not of a temper to let this opportunity pass without improvement. Bowing to the ladies, he expressed his joy at meeting them, (a meeting which he wished to appear accidental); he then proceeded to make some passionate remarks, but was interrupted by Emily.

"Mr. Merrill," said she, "is in such haste to pay compliments that he forgets the ordinary ceremony of an introduction."

"I might suppose," answered Merrill, "that an introduction is unnecessary, since Miss Emily appears to be acquainted with my name, and she will perceive that I am not a stranger to her."

"Knowledge of names is not sufficient to constitute an intimacy, Mr. Merrill, and the circumstances in which I stand (said she, with a deep sigh) render it impossible, even if I wished to cultivate your acquaintance."

A cold ceremonious behaviour between two persons is often a symptom of mutual attachment, it was thus in the present instance. Believing the parties could more readily come to an explanation if they were left alone, I endeavoured to call off Mrs. Martha's attention, and so fell desperately in love with her, that being the only plan I could devise. This lady had attempted to interfere at the beginning of the conversation, but I hinted to her that Merrill was a relation of Miss Cassard, which he was in fact, according to scripture, both being descended from Adam and Eve.

While deeply engaged in an interesting discourse on love and religion, we were interrupted by an exclamation of surprise directly behind us. On turning round, I saw our priest of the chapel in company with another person whose countenance was any thing else but agreeable. As soon as Emily perceived the new comers, she clasped her hands, uttered the words "My uncle," and immediately fainted away. She would have fallen to the ground if Merrill had not caught her in his arms. Mr. Gordon, Emily's uncle, beheld this scene with emotion, but it was not the emotion of compassion or sympathy.

"Damnation!" said he, in a voice intended to be terrible, "what are you doing with that lady? how dare you to touch her?"

Merrill beheld him with a steady countenance and replied, "It is my intention to rescue her from your villainy and that of your colleague, the detestable impostor who stands at your side.—Your plot is discovered, and you had better abandon it to avoid further exposure."

Emily now recovered, and extricating herself from the arms of Merrill, she endeavored to assure her uncle and Father Bernard that that she had met with the young man without any previous design on her own part.

"To convince us of that," said the priest, now make us a solemn promise that you will never see him again."

She hesitated—a deeper gloom came over the countenance of Mr. Gordon, and the priest continued—"Daughter Emily, this hour perhaps is to decide not only your temporal but your eternal fate. You must either renounce this young man, who is an enemy to our religion, or the church will disclaim you as a disobedient and rebellious child. Speak quickly; what is your determination?"

"Promise," said her uncle, "that you will join the sisterhood on Easter, and see this young man no more."

She covered her face with her hand, and said, in a faint voice, "My fate is sealed, I promise." She relapsed into insensibility and was supported in the arms of Mistress Martha. A gleam of triumph passed over the countenances of Gordon and Bernard—"You see, Mr. Merrill," said the latter, "that all farther trouble on your part would be vain."

"I see," replied Merrill, "that the same devil who has helped you to my name, has been your friend throughout; but ——"

"Stop sir," said the priest, "and I will make a few explanations. About six months ago you were on a visit to Emmetsburg; Emily was at that time a pupil of the sisterhood in that place; I also was engaged as a tutor in the male academy; Emily saw you, but being always veiled when she appeared in public, you had not an opportunity of beholding her countenance. As nothing in Emmetsburg is concealed from the knowledge of the catholics, the name of an interesting young stranger (I must pay you this compliment) was generally known. Emily conceived an attachment for you, but we shall soon remove her from the wickedness and vanities of this world."

"You are an abandoned scoundrel," said Merrill, (losing all patience,) but that villain, (pointing to Gordon) is, if possible, more an object of detestation than yourself. I will publish you both."

The priest folded his arms with true clerical dignity, but Gordon exhibited symptoms of the most violent rage. His eyes rolled, his frame trembled, and his face was blackened by the excess of anger.—"Dare you use such language to me?"—He paused, placed his hand on his forehead, a stream of blood, at the same instant, burst from his mouth and nostrils, and he immediately fell to the ground. Gordon was a man of strong passions, and the great mental excitement he now felt caused the rupture of an artery. The unhappy man beckoned to his niece; she approached him, knelt by his side and supported his head. "Emily," said he "I am dying, and am justly punished—beware of that wicked priest—do not join the sisterhood—I release you from your promise—be happy." His tongue rolled in gore, he muttered some inarticulate sounds and expired.

We will shift this tragical scene—justice prevailed—the wicked priest was discharged from his office and a man of true piety and benevolence took his place. Merrill and Emily were united, and have ever had cause to remember the "eve of Good Friday" with joy and gratitude.

By unfolding the arts of one man, we, by no means, wish to impeach a whole society; as well might we condemn all the apostles for having a Judas Iscariot in their number. The design of this tale is chiefly to show that the vilest principles may sometimes be concealed under the most sacred garb, and that the Omniscience of Providence will often disappoint the best concerted schemes of wickedness.

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INSOLVENTS

WHO have applied for the benefit of the several Acts of Insolvency to be heard before the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, on Wednesday next, the 30th inst. *Note*—Those giving private notice to their creditors, are not suffered by the Prothonotary to be published.

John L. Howland, jeweller, 342 South Front street.
Charles P. Heath, clerk, 5 North Thirteenth street.
James Imbrie and Alexander Stephens, manufacturers, 470 Race street.
Robert Milnor, late druggist, now gauger, Philadelphia County.
William Milnor, jr. Attorney, 208 Walnut street.
John Lamshack, tobacconist, Callowhill, between 8th and Garden streets.
Benjamin Knowe, laborer, Poplar lane, near Front st.
John Graver, farmer, Germantown.
John Roy, victualler, Sixth street, above Poplar lane.
Thomas Snyder, late innkeeper, 322 N. Second street.
John Fullerton, baker, North Third street.
Benjamin C. Coxine, laborer, 559 South Second st.
John G. Elliott, drayman, Quince street, between Pine and Lombard streets.
William Ogden, late farmer, late drover, late wood cordor, late innkeeper, late store keeper, now of Blockley Township, Philadelphia County.
John A. Killer, plasterer, 24 Jones' Alley.
Charles Akers, sweepmaster, 4 Hirst street.
Enos Dillon, laborer, Prosperous Alley, between Locust and Spruce streets.
John Tierney, late grocer, corner of Maiden and Beach streets.
George K. Emmons, shoemaker, back of 107 Callowhill street.
William Barnbolt, victualler, Garden, between Callowhill and Wood streets.
George Price, (late of the firm of Price & Co.) merchant, Eleventh, between Race and Vine streets.
John Price, (late of the firm of Price & Co.) merchant, No. 3 Palmyra Row.
George Apple, looking glass and fancy chair store, No. 50 Chesnut street.
Robert Lee, laborer, Back alley, between Race and Vine, and near Thirteenth and Hamd streets.
John A. Anderson, waiter, Gaskill, above Fourth st.
Owen O. Reily, oysterman, S. W. corner of Sixth and Cherry streets.
James Smyth, weaver, Germantown road, near 3d st.
Thomas A. Paget, late livery stable keeper, Cherry, between Seventh and Eighth streets.
James M'Ewen, carpenter, 165 Cedar street.
John King, grocer, 356 South Front street.
James Cooper, boatman, (formerly of New Jersey,) 9 Carlton street.
Samuel Sutton, mariner, M'Cully's court, above Race street.
C. P. Yard, late lottery broker, 116 North Fifth st.
John M'Calla, late innkeeper, Eleventh below Vine st.
Samuel Mettler, justice of the peace, N. Liberties.
John Paulsworth, laborer, Lower Dublin Township.
P. P. Cagigno, teacher, S. W. corner of Eighth and Walnut streets.
Job Fithian, Frankford, Philadelphia county.
Abraham Donenhower, laborer, South, first door above Tenth street.
Isaac Agin, currier, 150 Poplar lane.
Hugh D. Cooper, turner, 37 Old York Road, above Callowhill street.
John Rees, late grocer, 91 New street.
Jeremiah M'Carthy, tavern keeper, 2 N. Eleventh st.
John Smith, weaver, Front st. near Otter st. N. Liberties.
John Welsh, weaver, West Kensington.
William Widdifield, late of the firm of Wm. Widdifield & Co. grocers, late of the city of Philadelphia, late of the Northern Liberties, in the county of Philadelphia.
Peter J. Goulon, weaver, 32 Frankford road, Kensington.
John Hill, hack driver, Lombard, between Fifth and Sixth streets.
Joseph Bullock, teacher, 291 Race street.
Jesse G. Wantz, tobacconist, Germantown road, near Otter street.
William B. Handel, printer, Lombard, between Front and Second streets.
Littleton Carr, laborer, Current alley, above Spruce st.
William Drayton, laborer, Arch street prison, city of Philadelphia.
Joseph Fryburg, innkeeper, 8th, above Callowhill st.
Stephen Finney, laborer, Bird's court, above Spruce st.
William Howell, blacksmith, Kensington, Philadelphia county.
Charles F. Westlun, cardwainer, back of 358 North Third street.
Jacob Lyle, stone mason, Lower Dublin.
John Fenwalt, jr. wagoner, Chester county road.
Hugh Pugh, chairmaker, 298 North Front street.
Archibald Hamilton, tanner, Frankford.
Armour Brocklebank, house carpenter, 25 Carter's alley.
Simeon Van Howten, N. W. corner of Third and Callowhill streets.
Wm. Denn, cardwainer, 4th door west of Brook's st. near Brown st.
John Eyre, Kensington, ship builder.
Jacob Hagston, German street, Southwark, sugar refiner.
John B. Tilge, Third, below Plumb street, formerly hatter.
John Cook C. Beech, below Walnut street, formerly coppersmith, dealer in domestic spirits, and tavern keeper, now agent.
Henry Gilroy, South Fourth street, ladies' shoemaker, and dry goods store.
George Guyger, South Third street, hatter.
Jacob Headman, Fayette street, coach maker.
Benjamin Miller, Currant alley, waiter.
Peter Bennett, 116 Plumb street, Southwark, carter.
John Southan, 23 South Third street, late commission merchant and glass agent.
Elisha Tyson, formerly of Baltimore, now of Bristol Township, Philadelphia County, late merchant, now farmer.
George Derry, Apple street, N. L. porter.
Simon Westley Parker, 287 South street, shoemaker.
Herman B. Rogers, late of Kensington, county of Philadelphia, waterman.
Abel J. Mexham, county of Philadelphia, shoemaker.
John Johnson, Oxford township, Philadelphia county, laborer.
Frederick Fleck, Germantown road, ropemaker.
Jacob Troll, North Ninth street, barber.
John L. Howland, jeweller, 342 South Front street.
Philip G. Hutchins, Paschal's alley near 4 h st. waiter.
John Twist, corner 7th st. and Middle alley, gardener.
William S. Lenfestey, No. 98 North 6th street, coach smith.
Isaac Pratt, No 117 South Water st. innkeeper.
William Bywaters, Morgan's court, cordwainer.
James McGee, Manayunk, county of Philadelphia paper maker.
Thomas Wells, back of No. 7 North 10th st. waiter.
Charles Johnson, 13th st. near Shippen, carpenter.
Mark C. Sheppard, No 99 North 13th st. blacksmith.
Arthur Lankford, Mechanics' st. near 9th, victualler.
George W. Everitt, No 54 South 2d st. land agent.
Wm. Woodley, Market st. West of Broad st. cabinet maker.
Anton Winters, Callowhill st. near front, late innkeeper.
George Clark, No 20 Currant alley, labourer.
Samuel Elliott, Market st. near Schuylkill 8th, saddler.
John Miller, 6th st. near Vine, comb maker.
Jacob Deal, county of Philadelphia, late farmer.
John F. Hallowell, No 105 North 2d st. accountant.
Timothy Albertson, Kensington, ship carpenter.
Wm. F. Rachliff No 36 North Front st. printer.
Allen Megargill, No 102 Budd st. late flour merchant.
George V. Rinehart, Arch st. near Broad, carter.
Jonathan Dobson, Penn Township, cordwainer.
John Brady, 12th st. near Arch, labourer.
Robert Supple, Marshall's court, porter.
Thomas Foss, Hoffman's court, cordwainer.
Trevis Shaw, Northern Liberties, cordwainer.
Thomas M. Garson, Carpenter st. (Southwark) hatter.
William Wilson, Hanover st. Kensington, labourer.
William P. Allen, No 18 Strawberry st. comedian.
John Jeffreys, No 40 Oak st. N. Liberties, carter.
James Nixon, No 52 North 6th street, oysterman.
Wm. E. Dunford, No 54 Chester st. whip thong maker.
Wm. S. Ripple, No 165 South 2d st. late lottery broker.
John Dolby, Front st. above Maiden st. accountant.
Jacob W. Adams, No 67 Spruce st. printer and millinary store keeper.
David Ray, New Market st. near Green, draymen.
Richard M. L. Crippe, Callowhill st. above 6th, cordwainer.
Thomas Alford, back of No 20 Shriver's court, painterer.
John R. Clark, No 321 Lombard st. house carpenter.
Jacob Strouse, Cherry st. Kensington, labourer.
Samuel B. Phillips, No 25 Walnut st. last maker.
Aaron J. Phillips, No 73 South 6th st. comedian.
John P. Milnor, 11th st. between Race and Vine, accountant.
Samuel Hamilton, No 64 Race st. cordwainer.
Charles F. Taylor, No 10 South 8th st. plasterer.
Andrew Gould, No 293 Market st. cordwainer.
Thomas Roberts, Tennessy st. cordwainer.
Jacob H. Snyder, Littleboy's court, dealer.
James Shaw, Old York Road, house carpenter.
Joseph B. Dungan, Beach st. Kensington, accountant.
John Rudecon, New 2d st. road, Kensington, farmer.
Charles G. Smith, No 22 Franklin Place, tailor.
James Priestley, Arch st. West of Broad st. dealer.
Abraham Woodruff, No 15 Maria st. N. Liberties, silver plater.
John Conlin, Germantown Road and 3d st. fair grocer and innkeeper.
John Kain, Penn Township, victualler.
Michael Harlin, Chesnut st. near 3d, tailor.
John A. Marshall, No 71 Catharine st. labourer.
Joseph Wilson, No 385 Market st. late merchant.
Michael Garnett, No 43 Wood st. house carpenter.
Peter F. Wright, No 108 South 2d st. late shoe dealer.
Samuel Cameron, No. 15 Race st. late jewellery storekeeper.
Henry Gillespie, No 76 South 4th st. gilder.
George Strawhouer, No 81 Brown st. cordwainer.
Enos Hallowell, N. Liberties, labourer.
John Allen, South st. cordwainer.
Henry Johnson, Southwark, gentleman.
Charles P. Sheaff, N. Liberties, house carpenter.
Moses Waters, Spring Garden, house carpenter.
Theodore Evans, Elizabeth st. N. Liberties, bricklayer.
John Sharp, Northern Liberties, house carpenter.
James Hall, Wood st. above 12th, organ builder.
Patrick O'Neil, county of Philadelphia, weaver.
Stephen Kale, county of Philadelphia, cordwainer.
David Allen, county of Philadelphia, labourer.
William Reed, N. Liberties, waterman.
Hudson Tomlin, 3d, near Master's st. drayman.
Thomas M. Pierce, Christian, near 3d st. blacksmith.
Selby Dorman, No 30 South Front st. porter.
James Blake, Catharine st. labourer.
Thomas Jordan, St. Mary st. above 7th, labourer.
Andrew McCulley, Beach st. Kensington, blacksmith.
William Broome, jr. No 19 Cherry st. jeweller.
Samuel Baker, Coates' st. N. Liberties, cordwainer.
Hevil L. Granville, Kensington, glass cutter.
Abel Archer, Kensington, drayman.
Abraham Strickler, Penn Township, house carpenter.
John Kinzey, Kensington, wharf builder.
Frederick Bond, Falls of Schuylkill, stone quarrier.
Tobias Still, Vine, near Broad st. labourer.
Henry Foulk, Arch Street Prison, labourer.
John Beck, Arch Street Prison, labourer.
John Reeder, Arch st. West of Broad st. late lottery broker.
Levan Carey, Frankford road, farmer.
James Brooke, No 1 Fromburger's court, manufacturer.
George Johnson, Northern Liberties, corset maker.
Peter Lukens, Northern Liberties, carpenter.
George C. Ward, Northern Liberties, plain maker.
Wm. S. Edwards, Northern Liberties, comb maker.
Samuel Crist, Palmer st. Kensington, carter.
George P. Mostyn corner 12th and High st. grocer.
Michael Fetherston, 3d & Union sts. dry good merchant.
Samuel Cuppe, N. Liberties, late dry good merchant.
Enoch Mannery, Prime street, fisherman.
George D. Van Amringe, late of Southwark, late grocer.
Jacob K. Bayer, late of Reading, merchant, now in Arch st. prison.
George Young, Beach st. Kensington, oak cooper.
Andrew S. Long, Vienna st. Kensington, mariner.
John Keen, kensington, Glass Blower.
George Smith, Wood st. above Prince st. glass blower.
William Young, Elizabeth st. N. L. cordwainer.
John S. Counties, 368 S. Second street, oysterman.
William T. Fullerton, blacksmith, Germantown.
John Pilkington, blacking manufacturer, Pine st. between 13th and Broad sts.
Thos. S. Everett, harness maker, 7 Jackson's Court.
Daniel W. Cunningham, wheelwright, corner of Schuylkill 8th and Market sts.
Ashbel Taylor, late tavern keeper, corner of 10th and Pleasant sts.
Elijah Janes, house carpenter, Pine street, one door from the corner of 12th st.
Joseph Miley, chair painter, North 3d st. first door below Vine st.
John Grant, baker, corner of Prosperous Alley, and Locust sts.
George W. Burgess, late whip and cane manufacturer, in Noble st. between 7th and 8th sts.
William Parker, printer, No. 1 Strawberry Alley.
Matthew Meade, baker, Coomb's Alley, one door above Front st.
Hector Lewis, taylor, 227 South 3d st.
Robert Stephens, bricklayer, Prime st. near the Navy Yard, Southwark.
Hugh Smith, painter and glazier, No. 11 Waggoner's Alley.
Alexander Young, weaver, No. 10 South st.
John Brown, brass founder, Montgomery st. below 13th street.
John M'Donald, wheelwright, 7th st. near the intersection of the Germantown Road.
Richard Brooks, blacksmith, back of No. 116 Dilwin street.
Charles Britton, shoemaker, No. 351 South Front st.
Henry Nicolas, painter and glazier, No. 11 Waggoner's Alley.
Thomas M. Everson, coach trimmer, No. 6 Chester st.
James S. Stratton, bricklayer, Sharpless' Court, Market st. above 8th st.
Jacob Maule, Jr. late storekeeper, Cherry st. between 6th and 7th sts.
William J. Johnson, shoemaker, Brown st.
Joseph G. R. Gordon, pedlar, Christian st.
John C. R. Rogers, pedlar, Christian st.
William M. Rogers, labourer, Montgomery st.
Robert Pilkington, weaver, Arch Street Prison.
Henry M. Tomer, late finisher of woollen goods, at the Wakefield Mills, near Germantown.
John Curtis, musician, Lafayette Court.
Benjamin Phillips, architect, Oak st. N. L.
Francis Berthoux, labourer, No. 393 S. Front st.
Thomas Martin, weaver, Shippen, between 12th and 13th streets.
Elijah W. Smith, plasterer, No. 229 N. 6th st.
James Atkinson, weaver, Hanover st. Kensington.
James Leathem, cordwainer, Acorn Alley.
Abraham Shelmire, carter, Filbert, above 11th st.
Calwalader E. Cowplead, carpenter, No. 48 Union st.
William Shepard, copper smith, back of No. 30 Lombard street.
William Taylor, labourer, Franklin st. N. L.
David Crock, jr. cordwainer, No. 333 Vine st.
Joshua Coston, labourer, Blockley Township.
Nathaniel Calvert, cooper, No. 153 Green st. N. L.
David Chent, cordwainer, Littleboy's Court.
William Niblick, bricklayer, 9th from Schuylkill, east between Race and Vine sts.
Moses Butlers, cordwainer, McMullin's Alley, near Fourth st.
Joseph S. Inskeep, plasterer, No. 47 N. 2d st.
Joseph Robinson, labourer, St. Mary st. Moyamensing.
Thomas Hall, oysterman, Kensington.
James Mason, painter, Beach st. Kensington.
Francis M'Cormick, tobacconist, 8 Little Dock st.
Hall Woodington, cordwainer, Germantown Road.
Hiram Murry, blacksmith Beach st. Kensington.
John Walker, cardwainer, Carpenter st. Southwark.
Horace Wilson, scourer, Shippen, below 5th st.
McClinche Black, carpenter, Ohio st.
John Queene, labourer, Race st.
James Maloney, cordwainer, No. 127 Spruce st.
James Warnick, plasterer, Front, above China st. Southwark.
Barzillia Johnson, carpenter, Southwark.
Nathan Perce, labourer, back of No. 373 S. Front st. Southwark.
Henry Wilner, dealer, S. 2d, above Mary st. Southwark.
Arthur Rasely, weaver, Poplar Lane, N. L.
John Wireman, cordwainer, 4th, above Green st.
Isaac Wilkins, dealer, No. 17 Elizabeth st.
Henry Winsor, plasterer, No. 144 South st.
Timothy Colwell, labourer, Sype's Court, in Shippen below 4th st.
Henry Schaffner, baker, between Schuylkill 8th and 7th, and Chesnut and Market sts.
Isaac Trump, carpenter, between Filbert and Arch sts, near 12th st.
Alois Ling, baker, corner of Tenth and Honsel sts.
Owen Kane, dyer, Filbert, between Schuylkill 7th and 8th sts.
Thomas Bromley, armourer, Type Alley, between 11th and 12th sts.
Thomas Johnson, mariner, No. 4 Swanson st.
Wm. Smith, cordwainer, 102 Christian street, Southwark.
John Hammar, comb maker, near Frankford, Philadelphia county.
Joseph Weatherby, boat builder, No. 8 Mary street Southwark.
Robert H. White, labourer, Seventh, below Shippen, Southwark.

PENITENTIARY.

Joshua Bowen, Samuel Stewart, David Green, John Bardshee, William Wilson, Solomon Hutchinson, Patrick Henry.

EPITOME OF THE TIMES.

Deaths in Philadelphia during the past week: adults 34—children 37—27 under one year of age—total 71.

One evening this week, the Elephants, that were to star it at the Walnut Street Theatre, evening, were paraded down Chesnut street to Ninth. he little one was surrounded by boys, who occasionally surrounded him entirely. He handled his proboscis with great effect, and drove them off as if he had been a school-master.

Mr. Chapman was greeted with the fullest house this season. His benefit was indeed a bumper; the pit overflowed and the boxes from 1st to 3d tier, were so well packed that it was almost an impossibility to get sight of the stage. The Elephants were greeted loudly and long, and appeared to be duly sensible of their most gracious reception; that is, if sundry shakes of the head denote any thing like gratitude.

Yesterday the body of a new born child was found floating in the Delaware; it was taken up and laid on the wharf until the coroner could be called. There was a rope round the body of the child, the whole had the appearance of having been in the water many days.

Mr. Richard Penn Smith is now engaged in the composition of a tragedy, the principal character of which will be performed by Mr. Forrest. The piece will probably be ready early in the next winter season. The subject is taken from the wars of the Moors and Spaniards.

On Saturday the clothes of a young child in Norris' alley, accidentally took fire, and before assistance was rendered, the poor little sufferer was burnt so much that no hope was entertained of her recovery.

The late rains have caused very sudden freshets in the Schuylkill. About the middle of last week it was found necessary to swing the Gray's Ferry Bridge at very short notice.

About Sun-rise, Thursday morning, a cooper, addicted to drink and subject to fits, was seen to fall into the Delaware at Coates' street wharf. He was taken out immediately, but was quite dead.

According to the National Intelligencer the Secretary of War goes to West Point, and thence to Tennessee. Dr. Randolph, chief clerk of the Department, acts in his place.

A slave named Daniel, charged with the murder of a white man, has been convicted at Richmond, Va. The trial lasted from Tuesday till late on Saturday night. He is to be hanged on the 30th of next July.

The last Petersburg Intelligencer states that the new wheat come in slowly as yet. The present crop in Virginia, it is added, will not only exceed an average one, but the grain proves to be of superior quality.

The ship Boston had on board at the time of her destruction, 1089 bales of Cotton, about one third of which was sea island, and the whole of it insured in Liverpool; the value of the cargo was $46,800.

A rich copper mine has been discovered in West Chester county, New York. One hundred pounds of ore give seventy pounds of pure copper. A company has been established in New York, with a capital of $50,000, to explore and work this mine. Before the revolution, there was a silvermine near the same place.

We have seen, says the editor of the Augusta Geo. Constitutionalist, several stalks of the Malaga wheat, from the grain planted in April last—they are very large and flourishing, with a fine leaf all a well filled and bearded head.

The journeymen stone-cutters of New York, have resolved that they will not alter, fit or do any work in stone, prepared in part in prisons, because it is the practice to glut the market with work done in such institutions, where to give employment is of more consequence than the price of the labor.

The letters and papers recently stolen from the mail in the vicinity of Albany, have been recovered, the former robbed of their valuable contents.

The plate recently stolen from the Mayor of Albany, has been recovered, and the thief placed in "careful circumstances" for a trial.

In consequence of a disagreement between the Insurance Bank of Savannah and the Macon Bank, the Macon Messenger states that discounts have been diminished and the circulating medium of that place almost entirely withdrawn. No doubt, however, it is added, need be entertained of the soundness of these institutions.

The Baltimore Water Company have purchased the Salisbury mills for $75,000, and are about to erect reservoirs, &c. for supplying the city with water. The supply will be sufficient for a population of 500,000.

Several persons were poisoned at Boston last Saturday, by eating cheese at a grocer's store in that city for their luncheon. A portion of the cheese was taken and analyzed by a physician, but no traces of copper or any other metallic poison could be discovered in it.

Mr. Leonard House committed suicide at Kingston, Luzerne county, last week. Mr. H. was a highly respectable man and an officer in a church. Pecuniary embarrassments are supposed to have led to the commission of the deed.

In the accounts of the Treasurer of New Hampshire, lately exhibited to the Legislature, it appears that, in the year ending June 12 $2331 60 were paid for wolf, bear, wild-cat and crow bounties.

The bank at Steubenville which recently stopped, had in circulation bills amounting to only a few hundred dollars. The other bank at that place—"the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Steubenville," is said to be entirely solvent.

The borough, of Wilmington, Delaware contains, according to the new census, 6,620 inhabitants. There were, in 1820, 5,273; Increase 1,347.

The Mad River Ohio Courant, of a late date, mentions that Mrs. Bell, and the other persons who had been seriously injured by the tornado, are on the recovery. It is also stated, among other curious incidents, that the bonnet and shawl of Mrs. B. had been carried by the storm upwards of twelve miles.

An Ox weighing nearly four thousand pounds, and a cow thirteen years old and thirty inches high, are exhibiting in New York.

The National Intelligencer says—"We hear that Commodore Warrington has been superseded, in the office of Navy Commissioner, by the appointment of Commodore Stewart to that station."

There are sixteen persons, debtors, now confined in one room, a room less than twenty feet square, in the jail, in New Bedford, Mass.

Tilton, the *gentleman* who has been somewhat conspicuous in the annals of Albany, for the year past, was convicted of Forgery, on Monday, and sentenced on Wednesday to ten years' confinement in the State Prison.

The Greenfield Sentinel mentions a "patent oval churn," of recent invention, which will soon come into general use.

The Augusta (Geo.) Chronicle, of 9th inst. says—"The Banks at Macon are in a state of open hostility, and a scarcity of money is the consequence. The Savannah Insurance Branch Bank has presented $10,000 of the Macon Bank bills, and refused the bills of the mother bank, payable in Savannah, which were offered in payment, so the warfare will extend to Savannah. The Messenger states, that no doubt need be entertained of the soundness of both institutions."

At New York, the pocket of Mr. E. H. Barnam was picked on Thursday night, supposed at Niblo's Garden, of a pocket book containing $523 in bank notes:

The ship Washington, at New York, from Liverpool, has the small pox on board, eight of the passengers died with it.

In the four ships arrived at New York, on Saturday from Europe, was an aggregate of 496 steerage passengers, viz: Edward Quesnel, Havre, eighty-nine; Amulet, Glasgow, sixty-nine; Hibernia, London, one hundred and twenty-nine; Brunswick, London, two hundred and nine.

A Methodist camp meeting was held, ten days ago, in the vicinity of Meadville, Crawford county, Pa. It is estimated, that there were three or four thousand persons present; and it is stated that every thing appeared to be conducted with strict order and propriety.

Air Plant.—The New York Gazette of Wednesday says:—"This very rare plant is now in full bloom at Thorburn's. This plant is a native of Venezuela, where it is found on trees and in the clefts of rocks. It is one of the most singular and beautiful flowers ever exhibited in this country."

Delaware and Hudson Canal.—On the 17th inst. there had arrived at Bolton, at tide water on the Hudson, 7825 tons of coal since the 3d of May last; and at this time there is arriving from 1500 to 1800 tons per week.

On Saturday night last, the Steam Boat New Philadelphia, on her passage from New York for Albany, when near Fishkill, ran afoul of a sloop, which was so much injured as to fill and sink directly. The crew were taken off by the Steam Boat.

A few days since, near York Haven, a lad sent into a field, to bring home a scythe, was found dead beside a fence on which the scythe was hanging. In climbing the fence, with the instrument in his hand, he had cut the femoral artery.

The Quebec Gazette states that the floating population of that city for a few days past, including emigrants, seamen, &c. could not have been much less than 12,000 souls.

In the New York Common Council, after a sharp debate, a resolution to permit the erection of booths, round the Park, Battery, and Bowling Green, has been carried two to one. A resolution to prevent the sale of ardent spirits was lost by nearly the same vote.

Last week, about eighty Germans, from Alsace, passed through York on their way to the west, in high spirits, and singing the songs of the r country. Sixteen children, sleeping with their faces in the sun, were counted in one nest.

A young sportsman, whose word may be relied on, assures us that this is a fact. Finding his steel trap frequently sprung, without any signs of game, he watched it about dusk on Monday evening. An old Rodilardu came up, and thrust his paw carefully in, just below the teeth, where the jaws of the instrument, when closed, do not quite meet. The trap snapped, and he sprang back a few inches; then turned to to devour the bait. Manufacturers may take the hint.

The Montreal Herald, in reference to the arrival of emigrants at Quebec says, "Every steamboat which has reached this port for several days past, has been crowded with them; and the main road to Upper Canada swarms with them. The emigrants this year are much wealthier than usual—and the proportion which has gone to the United States is sensibly smaller."

The American press has no occasion for "dreadful accident makers." There are real and fatal casualties sufficient in number and dismalness to satisfy any appetite for the tragic and horrible.

John Riley, who was sentenced between eighteen and nineteen years since to imprisonment for life, for the murder of his wife and sister, died in the jail at Mount Holly, N. J. on Monday morning, aged about 58 years.

On Monday evening, near the Five New York, a sailor cut the throat of but not mortally, with a razor. He w and imprisoned.

The Annapolis Republican asserts th son in that vicinity lately killed 236 bir shots—at the first shot 138!!

In Mercer county, in this state, wh lation entitles it to but one representati state legislature, there are twenty-nin nies of uniformed volunteer infantry, troops of cavalry. In military spirit county takes the lead of every coun state.

The Norristown Bridge is now com is a handsome and substantial struct the largest on the river Schuylkill.

New Orleans papers state that on the of the 3d, about half past 1 o'clock, th Mr. Molinair, on the Levee, was brok and robbed of $5009 75. The thief had detected.

The New-York City Inspector re deaths of 88 persons during the wee on Saturday, the 19th inst. viz:—20 women, 24 boys and 31 girls. Consum small-pox seven.

Report of Interments in the city of P for the last week, ending June 22:—m females 24—52. Of which number 15 loured persons, 13 free, two slaves.

'Where could I get this nose?' said d'Albert, observing a slight tendency in that feature. 'At the *side-board*,' answered Count Grammont.

The Charleston Gazette says spurio are in circulation in that town. They Spanish stamp of the dates 1802-3-8 the composition of which is supposed metal. They are well executed, but b whiter appearance than usual with the of the same periods, they may be eas ed.

It appears by two of the New York pers, that two houses were set on fire day evening last by the explosion of c boys.

The Boston Daily Advertiser says, *five* deaths occurred in that city durin week, all of which were females.

A woman was committed to jail in P a few days ago, for an attempt on th two of her children. One of them sh the act of hanging when prevented; received some severe wounds on the h

The Albany Evening Journal of last says in a Postcript, "just as our pape ing to press, the two accomplices arrested last evening, for robbing the mail, were apprehended and brought b police magistrate. They are brothers, of this city—names, McMaster and Joh

The boats from the north have fo weeks past, says the Burlington (Vt.) been filled with English, Scotch, and I grants. Their appearance was rather they being tolerably well clad.

be drawn a magnificent collection flowers, rare exotics and beautiful ment and use.

s are the country at this season indescribably agreeable, especial- o have long been confined to the erally the case with ourselves.— old is usually a green desk, orna- e flowers but the flowers of fancy, itorial paragraphs, some of which ndered rather too acid by a few rs. To those who are desirous of fresh air its pleasant villages and farms."

mmend a little tour to Germantown eek. On the roads to these plea- ere some of the most beautiful t are to be found in the vicinity is. Verdant meadows, flowery hanging with fruit, elegant dwell- hort, every object that the senti- antic are accustomed to admire . Those who are more in love nature, may be gratified with the and herds, country maidens ga- ers, &c. Germantown is several , and brings you to the foot of from the summit of this eminence extensive and delightful prospect, ds in the distance bearing a strong pearance to the blue mountains part of our country. Returning a lane diverging to the right, st to the falls bridge, which is ated; but will probably be the w bridge of any over the Schuyl- ridge from its present appear- e Tavern is a cool and agreea- ained immediately on the bank of establishment is kept by Mrs. can furnish all the luxuries of a higher zest to the more re- of the imagination. Cat-fish are ht within a few minutes previ- hat on the board. About three- miles from this place, nearer to establishment of Mr. Renshaw; on the shore of the Schuylkill, ers high and rocky. The work is here going on rapidly, elegant ses, arbours and summer houses ers, with shrubberies "that Shen- ight have envied." To complete d poetical interest of the place, ar a well stored with excellent ed by some as the true source from Renshaw's you return to n Ridge Road, (sufficiently cele- the scene of the recent mail-rob- e plume of country residence that ble to the taste of their proprie- of the kind is often a great re- es of the world, and prepares us reflections with more zest and

ERTOIRE.—The second annual re- rtoire has made its appearance. felt great pleasure in announ- ease of accommodation provid- 270 inhabitants can be lodg- ed employed, viz. 196 boys and may think this number will not ed; a fine compliment to mor-

OF NIAGARA.—A panoramic ronic fall of water is now exhi- ssonic Hall in this city. It occu- ed superficial feet of canvass, nding the high and rocky cliffs The price of admission is 25

ITED STATES BANK.

ts rules of Seventy Thousand ty been purchased by this insti- property is situated in Chesnut ts bank, and consists of two ts, with the lots on which they extending to Library street in en between twenty and thirty

THEATRICAL.

will take her benefit at the Wash- on Saturday next, the 26th inst. ge of Mr. Wallack, one of the Drury Lane Theatre, London. his benefit, Shakespeare's cele- called Richard III, will be per- of Richard by Mrs. Hill. This terior and versatile talents; she unfortunate, but we trust she ected. Several other admired ngaged for this occasion.

ds seem to be full of busi- g, but the Watchmen are seldom to lay hold of any but petty ng those brought up to-day k boys, the most squalid raga- lor, caught at last, after seve- the hay-loft of a respectable ci- y had for some time used as , without the owner's consent. was born in the West Indies, was a Mine House. The others ose relations were sent for. A old-opposed, sharp-faced wo- of about forty, was accused of ng long and loud at an unrea- the night, at another lady's swore that she was drunk, drunk; though she looked as ever been so in her life. The ged for intoxication. She laid ty and went off. Several young decent in appearance, were refused to move at the bid- atchman, and of having given to the guardians of the were either discharged on their ise to keep the peace, or requir- according to the degrees of conduct, and the nature of the

A stout, stupid-looking black early years old, with a bullet have puzzled Spurzheim or Von the best account of himself. cked him up because he could fficient precision, whence he was going. He worked, he Navy Yard, and lived not far , in George street. He did streets very well, and having there, drinking beer and one , he was a little confused; so ead very hard, he could not as what he wanted to know looking fellow, and the Mayor th a few words of good advice heard, which attracted our at- straying the manner in which watchmen construe and perform have, in former times, heard ed by a magistrate, when dismis- as palpably unfounded that the had made the arrest, would not himself have had the slightest chance of escape if indicted, and tried before a Jury of ordinary intelligence. And we have sometimes seen, with indignation, in such cases, the watchman retiring without a word of reprimand. Now it is certainly right that these men should be encouraged to be bold and active in their business; and that their proceedings, in regard to down right night-strolling vagabonds, should not be scanned too severely; provided always that they abstain from unnecessary violence. But it is a serious matter for a man, with any pretentions to decency, to spend a night in the watch-house.

The Mayor dismissed the prisoner, but observed that he and all other persons present at a riot, should have departed when required to do so. We think, we must confess, that he might have added that the Watchman would have been more worthy of his wages, had he hurried to the spot while the fight was going on, instead of waiting till it was over, and then assailing one of those attracted, as is always the case on such occasions, by idle curiosity.—*Chron.*

On Sunday afternoon, 20th inst., a boy seven or eight years old fell into the dock at Arch street ferry. An alarm was given, and on his raising once or twice a rope was thrown to him, but he was too much strangled to notice it. Mr. Charles Champion ran to the spot, and inquired where the boy sunk last; he was pointed to the spot. Mr. C. plunged in and came up without effect; he dove the second time and found his hat. The bystanders exclaimed it was of no use, for the boy had been under too long to be saved; but Mr. Champion dove a third time, and perhaps forty or fifty feet under water he felt the boy with one foot, and raised him to the top of the water, and thus saved his life. It is but justice to state, that the last time Mr. C. dove down his absence was so long the bystanders despaired of his rising again. Too much credit cannot be given to this gentleman for his unparalleled exertions.

AUCTION DUTIES.

The following is the amount of duties paid by the different auctioneers of the city, during the last quarter:

R. F. Allen & Co.	$14,343 84
Gillingham, Mitchell & Co.	5,708 89
Gill, Ford & Co.	5,049 56
Jennings, Thomas, Gill & Co.	5 197 52
Lippincott, Richards & Co.	3,593 70
H. C. Corbit & Co.	5,437 38
Graham & Mandeville	2 193 44
Bowen & Richards,	1,835 58
M. Thomas,	1 379 45
Henry Erwin,	179 22
	43,498 88
Sundry others,	448 16
Total amount,	$43,947 04

LARGE STRAWBERRIES.—The Fruit Committee of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society have awarded the Premium of a Silver Medal to Mr. Daniel Kochersperger, for the production of the largest and finest strawberries exhibited for the inspection of the Society this season.—These strawberries, says Poulson's Advertiser, were of the Bourbon species—sixty of the largest fill in a quart, and measuring four inches round, less one-sixteenth of an inch. They were presented by the Society to Mr. Adams, late President of the U. S. and professor Silliman, of Yale College, at that time on a visit to Philadelphia.

On Thursday morning, the Auction store of Messrs. Graham and Mandeville, in North Third near Market street, was entered through the trap door on the roof of the house. The rogues came down stairs, opened the desks, and, with an axe belonging to the store, broke open the iron door of a fire-proof closet. They carried off money and silks to the supposed value of about two hundred dollars. Two large and handsome shawls are missing. We are told that the search after the thieves commenced before the departure of the morning steamboats, and,led to the detection of a man who was preparing to carry off his stock of goods without paying his debts.

Lake Erie is now navigated by nine fine steam boats, and a large number of schooners. What was the trade on this lake before the last war—say twelve or thirteen years ago? What shall it amount to a few years hence, when the great Ohio canal shall be opened, and even the shores of Lake Superior teem with busy freedom? Michilimackinac, (a post so distant that the news even of the declaration of war against Great Britain did not reach the post for about two months,) is now, as it were, close by us—within eight or ten days' travel from the Atlantic cities; and the waters of Michigan are united by navigable communications both with St. Lawrence and the Hudson, and soon will be with those of the Ohio. —*Colonial Advocate.*

Elias Warner was recently tried at the New York General Sessions for perjury. It appeared from the evidence adduced by the District Attorney, that the features of the case were as follows: The prisoner, who was a partner with Abner P. Phelps, in the auction and commission business, made large purchases of dry goods, from the 1st to the 20th of October last, from various merchants in New York, which he was to pay for in cash, and which were delivered under that express assurance. These goods, so purchased, were immediately shipped to various places, some to Philadelphia, where they were sold by positive orders at a loss of 33 1-3 per cent; and some to Troy. A large quantity of the goods were bought on or about the 14th of October, for which an arrangement was made with the sellers to pay in ten days; and checks, payable on the 24th, were accordingly given. The 24th occurred on Saturday, on which day the creditors found that Warner had stopped payment. Early on Monday morning an application was made to the Recorder by Warner for the benefit of the insolvent laws, and as is usual in such cases, a statement of his property was annexed to the petition, which, he swore, was a just and true statement, according to the best of his knowledge and belief. Upon this schedule, not a particle of the property sent either to Philadelphia or Troy, or concealed in Elizabeth street, in New York, was to be found, amounting in the aggregate to several thousand dollars. The charge of wilful and corrupt perjury, it was endeavored to substantiate from this train of circumstances.—Notwithstanding an able defence was made, he was convicted.

From the Albany Daily Advertiser Extra, of Tuesday

ANOTHER MAIL ROBBERY AND THE ROBBER TAKEN.

On the delivery of the Northern Mail at the post office in this city, on Monday night, at about 9 o'clock, it was immediately discovered that it had been cut open and that the contents were missing. A prompt, vigorous, and ultimately successful search under the direction of the postmaster, was immediately commenced, which resulted in the recovery of the lost mail and in the arrest of a person, who had been previously suspected of robbing the western mail last week, and who proved to be the robber.

Five passengers came through from Troy—Mr. Lathrop of Sandy Hill was one of them, who, when hearing of the robbery, suspected one of the two passengers on the back seat, who pretended to be a-sleep and leaned forward over the strap, letting his hat fall twice; his hands were all the time in motion. He said he wished to be set down at the North Dutch Church, but the driver declining to go out of the way, he was let out at the corner of North Market and Patron streets. From Mr. Lathrop's description, he was immediately recognised as an old offender. While search was making, he presented himself at Thorp's stage office to engage a passage for the west, where he was identified by one of Mr. Thorp's drivers, who heard Mr. Lathrop describe him in the post office. He was immediately committed and searched; a considerable sum of money and one letter, post marked at White Hall, June 21, was found on him. He soon after confessed where he had left the contents of the mail, which were found. His name was John Fisher.

The following is copied from the Northern Light, a newspaper published at Eastport:

"A gentleman from St. Andrews states, that the current report there is, that Judge Chipman and Sir Howard Douglass have quarrelled, and that the former had in consequence refused to proceed to Ghent, for the purpose of settling the question of the North Eastern Boundary, and that the general opinion in Great Britain was that the decision of the umpire would be in favor of the United States."

The Salem Gazette, after giving an account of the suicide of Richard Crowninshield, Jr. adds.

R. Crowninshield, Jr. was an extraordinary character,—such as is not often reared in our country or produced under our institutions.—Though his conduct for eight years past has been the topic of frequent remark in this town, and he has spent a considerable portion of his time in it,—yet very few of our citizens ever knew his person or ever saw him. He was the leader among his associates, over whom his influence was absolute. His education, self command, temperance, caution, vigilance, enterprise, audacity, fertility in resources, and freedom from moral restraints, combined to make him dreaded as a formidable foe to a peaceful community, filling it with fearful apprehensions for the safety of property, dwellings and lives.

His suicide was not unexpected to his confederates, for after his arrest it was remarked by one of them that he had sworn a solemn oath that he would never live either to be hanged publickly or to go to the State Prison.

WONDERFUL PRESERVATION.

Montpelier, (Vt.) June 14.—Jude, a child about three years old, son of Thomas M. Town of Barre, while leaning against or over a well curb, as is supposed, accidentally fell in. The well contained 18 feet of water, and was 11 feet from the top of the curb to the water!—How long he had been in the well was uncertain; however, the parents thought but a short time, when a little sister passed by and thought she heard something in the well, and upon looking in saw her brother in the water, but not sinking. She called to her mother who immediately put down the bucket, and told her son to take hold of it, which he did with one hand, but being told to take hold with both, he nimbly sprang from the wall where he supported himself, and caught with the other, and in this manner was drawn out, the water slopping in his face from the bucket, which was half filled in putting it down low enough for the boy to get hold of it. The child did not cry or complain, although cold and wet, and his head, arm, and hip considerably bruised; said he went down to the bottom twice, and also called for help, which an all-wise Providence granted.—*Patriot.*

A melancholy account of death is related in the Chillicothe, Ohio, Evening Post of a late date. A fortnight previous to the event, Mrs. Elizabeth Hicks, a young woman who had been married but a few days previous, while in bed by the side of her husband, was aroused by a bite upon one of her cheeks, from some object unknown and unperceived by her; at which she called to her husband, who got up as speedily as possible, procured a light, but before he returned to the bed she received another and severer bite in the breast. On removing the clothes, a snake or adder, near three feet in length, ran out upon the floor. Medical assistance was immediately called but without avail, she survived a few days in great distress and expired. She was a young woman and had been married only a short time previous. It is supposed that the snake had crept up the side of the building through the roof, and had dropt down through an epperture in the floor directly over the bed.

St. Johns, N. B. June 4.—The Restitution, of Plymouth, after a passage of fifty days, arrived here yesterday, having on board nearly two hundred passengers. The male part of the passengers are a set of robust, hardy looking fellows, that will, when once accustomed to this country, make the most efficient settlers. Their simple and unassuming manners, and their acknowledged industrious habits, must render them an acquisition to any country wanting population. The females, which form no inconsiderable part of their number, unconsciously exhibit more square inches of pure red and white cheek, than can be matched, perhaps, in the whole city beside.

An extra NASHVILLE BANNER, of the 5th instant, contains the following letters, describing the lamentable effects of the destructive storm that lately visited TENNESSEE:—

SHELBYVILLE, Tenn. June 2, 1830.

DEAR SIR,—Shelbyville is in ruins. On Monday night 31st May, about twelve o'clock, it pleased an all-wise Providence to visit this place with a most devastating hurricane. The Court-house, Market-house, Methodist Church, the brick Hotel, the Bank, and many other valuable buildings were prostrated in an instant. Five young men were killed, and many others bruised and wounded. Mr. Newton, the editor of the Shelbyville Intelligencer, was carried amidst the ruins of his house 100 yards, and instantly killed and dreadfully mangled, the other young men who were killed were Mr. David Whitson and Mr. Caldwell, saddlers; Mr. Rideout, and Mr. Arnold, clerk in Mr. James Reid's store. Messrs. Blackman, Dodson, Solomon Dews, and many others were badly hurt. About thirty-eight stores and shops, and ten or fifteen dwelling houses were overthrown.

I shall not attempt to describe the scene.—Those who have seen most of such scenes, I imagine, attempt the least to describe them.—No one heard the fall of a tree, or fence, or house. It was one constant monotonous shrill roar—the voice of the Tempest. The lightning was one constant flash, rendering every thing visible. The earth was covered with a sheet of water. From the Public Square east, all is one undistinguished mass of ruins. The very foundations of many houses were blown up, and scarcely one stone left upon another. The preservation of lives amid such destruction of habitations, seems almost miraculous. Many found themselves lying on their floors without a roof over them or walls around them; others were extricated by their own exertions, or that of their friends, from the midst of rafters, beams and rubbish. Some were carried to a distance between masses of timber and brick bats. The storm began to subside, and the cry of distress was heard. People half naked were seen running through the streets to extricate their friends, or convey them to a place of safety. Mr. Arnold's case was very pitiable. In passing from the store to the street, the corner of a flying door struck him and tore out a portion of his lungs. He was still able to run into the street, where he was picked up and carried into an unroofed house and laid upon the floor; thence he was taken to a bed, and lay during that night and the next day in the greatest agony, which he bore with remarkable fortitude, and at length died, giving his friends the most consolatory evidence of his unshaken and triumphant faith.

The damage is variously estimated from fifty to a hundred thousand dollars. Some have lost their all, and are without houses, furniture, or food. Mr. Turrentine's jewellery shop was literally torn to pieces, and his whole stock scattered in every direction. The goods in most of the stores sustained a good deal of injury.

CHARLOTTE, Tenn. June 1, 1830.

About ten o'clock last night, our village was visited with a Tornado, the violence, and the destructive effects of which, no pen can describe, nor can they be adequately conceived except by those who were witnesses to the awful and terrific scene. Our little town is now, literally, a heap of ruins. Many, who but yesterday had a comfortable home, are now without a place even to shelter themselves, while their clothing and provisions have all been swept away in the general wreck. The wind approached the village from the southwest, although the appearance of the sky was frightful, and one constant glare of lightning inspired awe and alarm, yet no one anticipated, none *could* anticipate, and even now it is difficult to realise what the ravages of five minutes have produced. But yesterday we were at ease, and comfortably situated; to-day, many are wandering about the streets, not knowing where to go or how to procure the means of supplying their necessities. Many, who but yesterday were blessed with health and the full enjoyment of the comforts of life, are now languishing on their beds, with broken limbs or mangled bodies, and some with scarce a hope of recovering. But amidst all these calamities, the hand of a protecting Providence has been displayed in the almost miraculous preservation of many of our citizens.

At a recent court in Woodbury, N. J. Patrick Trodder; alias John Brady, was sentenced to five years hard labor in the state prison, for passing counterfeit notes purporting to be of Girard's Bank.

The Marshal we understand, has received several applications for the office of Hangman at the expected execution.

The President arrived at Frederick, Maryland, on Friday. A numerous cavalcade went to meet him. He declined a public dinner which was proffered him, and proceeded on his journey the same day.

It is stated in the last Lexington (Ky.) paper that Messrs. Keenan and McIlvaine of Philadelphia have been engaged as engineers of the Lexington and Ohio Rail Road.

MARRIED,

On the 9th inst. at Bartram's Botanic Garden, by Robert Carr, Esq. Mr. WILLIAM PAPHILE, to Miss SUSAN BISER, both of the township of Blockley.

On Thursday, the 17th inst. by the Rev. Ezra S. Ely, D. D. Mr. GEORGE PEARSON, of Southwark, Philadelphia, to Miss MARION R. MARPLE, of Mount Holly, N. J.

On Sunday evening, Feb. 7th, by the Rev. M. Force, Mr. WILLIAM AIKEN, to Miss ANN ELIZA BERRY, all of this city.

On Saturday morning, the 19th inst. by the Rev. Mr. William L. McCalla, Mr. JOHN D. MILES, merchant, to Miss ELIZABETH TREICHEL, all of this city.

By Alderman Binns, on Saturday evening, Mr. WILLIAM FORD, to Miss MARGARET HAROLD BLANEY, all of this city.

On the 5th of December last, by the Rev. Z. Fuller, Mr. JACOB BROOM, to Miss CORNELIA CRAIG, daughter of the late James G. Chamberlain, all of this city.

On Wednesday evening, 16th inst., by Rev. A. H. Dashiell, Mr. WILLIAM P. LIPPINCOTT, to Miss ALMIRA FRANCES CALDWELL, of this city.

In Philadelphia, on the 12th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Hughes, Dr. EDWARD J. COLLINS, of Baltimore, to Miss MARGARET T. COLLINS, of Philadelphia.

On the 12th inst. by Wm. Milnor, Esq. Mayor, JOSIAH JOHNSON, of the Post Office, to MERCY ACKLEY, daughter of the late John B. Ackley, all of this city.

On Tuesday evening, by the Rev. James Montgomery, D. D., CHARLES SMEIDLE, to Mrs. HANNAH SCOTT, both of this city.

In Gardiner, Ky. Mr. TIMOTHY DWIGHT, aged 81 years, to Miss ARIETTA LINCOLN, aged 76.—Both of them have lost a leg, and he is so deaf that he has to use an ear trumpet, and the bride is so blind that she cannot see an inch before her nose.

On Thursday last, by James Blaine, Esq. Mr. JOHN HAMILTON, formerly of Fayette county, to Mrs. MARY CAVENAUGH, widow of Mr. Patrick Cavenaugh, an old revolutionary soldier, in the 89th year of her age. She is the mother of 21 children, had, last year, 48 grand children, and a number of great grand children. She was the fifth wife of her former husband. She now has her fifth husband, and her present husband his fourth wife.

On Tuesday, at St. John's Chapel, New York, by the Rev. Dr. Berrien, the Rev. GEORGE EMLEN HARE, of Philadelphia, to ELIZABETH CATHARINE, daughter of the Right Rev. Bishop Hobart.

DIED,

On Monday evening, ELIZABETH JAUDON, daughter of Wade T. Smith, aged 11 months.

On Friday morning, the 14th inst. HARRIET ANN, infant daughter of Richard Batters.

On the 17th inst. Mrs. REBECCA HIGHLANDS, in the 82d year of her age.

In Cape May county, near Dennis' Creek, on the 15th inst. Mrs. ELIZABETH RUMPH, wife of Peter Rumph, and late widow of Capt. Shangar Hewit, jr late of Philadelphia.

On Wednesday morning, JOSEPH GOSSNER.

On Thursday morning, the 16th inst. Mrs. MARY WARNER, of Upper Darby, Chester county, in the 77th year of her age.

At the Marine Barracks, Washington, the 15th inst., GODFREY EPLEY, a private of Marines, aged 52 years. On the second of this month he cut his throat so deep, with a razor, as not only to divide the windpipe, but likewise half the diameter of the gullet. The convulsive action of the injured organs rendered it impossible to close the wound effectually, and he thus languished for thirteen days, exciting the most painful feelings in all who viewed the melancholy spectacle.

THEATRE—WALNUT STREET.

The Manager has the honor to announce, that, (in obedience to the public call on Friday, June 4th,) he has effected a short engagement with

MR. BOOTH,

who will appear in the character of

RICHARD THE THIRD,

THIS EVENING, June 26.

Arrangements are making for the immediate re-opening of the THEATRE.

☞Several new pieces are in active preparation.

CHRIST HEALING THE SICK.

JUST published, a beautiful Engraving of "*Christ Healing the Sick in the Temple*," taken from West's celebrated Painting, accompanied with a suitable description.

For sale at Wm. H. Morgan & Son's Carving and Gilding Store, 278 Market street, and at the office of the Saturday Evening Post, 112 Chesnut street. Price, colored 50 cents—plain 37½ cents. A liberal discount to wholesale purchasers. june 26—tf

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

Of Pennsylvania—Class No. 11, for 1830.

TO be drawn in Philadelphia, on Saturday, the 3d of July, 1830, at one o'clock, P. M. Sixty Number Lottery—Nine Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$20,000	35 prizes of	100
1	10,000	51	50
1	2,500	51	40
1	1,505	51	20
5	1,000	102	25
5	500	102	20
5	400	1429	10
10	300	11475	5
20	200		

Tickets $5.

Last Union Canal we sold the $6,000 in a half ticket. We wish our country friends to send their orders soon this Class.

N. B. We sell for the Managers, and all orders should be sent to REUBEN MANLY & CO.
104 South Street, Philadelphia.

17, 34, 36, 19, 58, 48, 56, 2, 46, drawn numbers in the 10th Class. june 26—f

A Farm of 116 Acres,

IN Wayne County, Pennsylvania, for sale or exchange for property, in the city or Northern Liberties. Enquire of DANIEL SLACK, near the Kensington Market. june 26—3t*

800 Reams Straw Paper,

THIS day received and for sale by S. POTTER, No. 29 Minor street. The subscriber having been appointed by Aaron Denman, Esq. Agent for the sale of Straw Paper Manufactured by him, gives notice that he has constantly on hand at mill prices, every description manufactured by that gentleman.

june 26—tf

SUMMER WEAR.

A LARGE supply of articles for MEN'S or BOY'S SUMMER WEAR, including almost every variety now worn; with a choice assortment of MARSEILLES VESTINGS.

Also, several cases PONGEES, either by the piece or package. TOWNSEND SHARPLESS,
No. 32 South Second street, corner of Trotter's Alley.
june 19—3tif

ALMANACK.

1830 JUNE.	SUN RISES	SUN SETS	HIGH WATER	MOON'S PHASES.
26 SATURDAY,	4 35	7 26	6 51	
27 SUNDAY,	4 35	7 25	6 56	
28 MONDAY,	4 35	7 25	7 31	
29 TUESDAY,	4 35	7 25	8 49	
30 WEDNESDAY,	4 36	7 24	10 7	
1 THURSDAY,	4 36	7 24	11 13	
2 FRIDAY,	4 36	7 24	-	

WAS STOLEN,

WAS cut open and stolen from the desk of the Subscriber, on the night of the 16th instant, a large SILVER WATCH, with Gold Hands, completely Capped, and the Cap raises with a spring; runs on diamonds, and tells the day of the month regular, when kept running; marked Humbert, Philadelphia, on the face; composition chain, gold seals and key, with a round cornelian stone in the middle. Also, about $17 in money, principally silver. Ten Dollars will be given for the conviction of the thief, money and watch, or five dollars for the watch only.

JOSEPH KNEISELL.

N. B. Watch makers and others will be on the look out.

Buckshutum, Cumberland Co. N. J. june 26—3t

SEA BATHING.

THE large and convenient Boarding House, opposite Manahawkin, called by the name of the Mansion of Health, in the county of Monmouth N. J. will be opened on the first day of July, for the reception of visitors.

The advantages for bathing, shooting, sailing, fishing, &c. are unrivalled by any other situation on the coast. A new whale boat, of a large size, is added to the sea fishing establishment. The subscriber has spared neither time nor expense in furnishing the bar with choice wines, and other liquors, of a superior quality. He also flatters himself that, with the advantage of an excellent spring of water, and a large stock of ice, to be able to furnish the table, at all times, with sea and bay fish, oysters, and every other luxury the sea, bay and country can afford. In short no expense or exertion will be spared on his part to render general satisfaction to visitors. For further particulars, enquire at No. 6 Market street. E. T. BUTTERWORTH.

The regular stage will commence running from the time the house is opened until the close of the season, leaving Burlington every Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings, immediately after the morning steam boats arrive from Philadelphia, pass through Mount Holly, Vincentown, the Grouse Plains, and Manahawkin, with four changes of horses, arrive the same evening at the Sea Shore, and return on the days following, to meet the afternoon boats for Philadelphia.—Fare through $7.

The Pemberton Mail Stage will convey passengers every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from J. Reeves' Ferry to Butterworth's Hotel, in the pleasant village of Vincentown, where are ten pin alleys and shuffle board, for amusement, and board can be had at a very moderate price. Carriages can be had at said Hotel, at all times, to convey visitors to any part of the pines, country or sea shore, or take the regular stage for the beach the days following.

For particulars in the last arrangement, enquire of Mr. HUTCHINSON, Market street Ferry.
june 26—8t

SALE OF THE

Wabash & Erie Canal Lands,

In Indiana, on a credit of 17 years.

BY authority of an act of the General Assembly of the state of Indiana, approved January 26th, 1830, the undersigned will offer at public sale, to the highest bidder, in tracts of 80 acres, or in fractional sections, as the Public Lands are sold, on the *first Monday in October next*, at the town of LOGANSPORT, in the county of Cass, a portion of the Lands granted to the state of Indiana, by the act of Congress, of March 2d, 1827, "*to aid in constructing a Canal, to connect at navigable points the waters of the Wabash river, with those of Lake Erie,*" and which have been designated and set apart for that purpose, by Commissioners appointed on the part of the state of Indiana, by and with the consent of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and the approbation of the President of the United States.

The part which will be offered for sale, includes sections and fractional sections in the following townships and ranges, viz: Nos. 1, 3, 10, 12, 13, 24, in Township No. 24, North of Range No. 3, West 2d principal Meridian. 1, 3, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 34, 36, T. 25, R. 3 W. 13, 24, 25, 36, T. 26, R. 3 W. 5, 8, T. 24, R. 2 W. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 22, 24, 27, 32, T. 25, R. 2 W. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, T. 26, R. 2 W. 25, 34, 36, T. 27, R. 2 W. 3, 5, 8, T. 25, R. 1 W. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, 36, T. 26, R. 1 W. 1, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, 36, T. 27, R. 1 W. 3, 5, 8, 10, 15, 17, 20, T. 26 R. 1 East of the 2d principal Meridian, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 32, T. 27, R. 1 E. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, T. 27, R. 2 East. 1, 3, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 36, T. 27, R. 3 E. 34, 36, T. 28, R. 3 E. 3, 5, 8, 10, 15, 17, 20, 22, 27, 29, 32, 34, 36, T. 28, R. 4 E. 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 27, T. 27, R. 5 E. 25, 27, 32, 34, 36, T. 28, R. 5 E. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 15 T. 27, R. 6 E. 13, 23, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, 36, T. 28, R. 6 E. 1, 5, 10, 12, 13, 15, 22, 24, 27, T. 27, R. 7 E. 1, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, 36, T. 28, R. 7 E. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 29, 32, T. 28. R. 8 E. 25, 27, 32, 34, 36, T. 29, R. 8 E. 1, 3, 5, T. 27, R. 9 E. 1, 3, 5, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, 36, T. 28, R. 9 E. 13, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, 36, T. 29, R. 9 E. 3, 5, 8, 10, 15, 15, 17, 20, 22, 27, 29, 32, 34, T. 22, R. 10 E. 1, 3, 8, 10, 12, 15, 17, 20, 22, 27, 29, 32, 34, T. 29, R. 10 E. 10, 12, 13, 15, 22, 24, 25, 27, 34, T. 30, R. 10 E. 1, 5, T. 29, R. 1, E. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, 36, T. 30, R. 11 E. 24, 25, 34, 36, T. 31, R. 11 E. 3, 5, 8, T. 29, R. 12 E. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, 36, T. 30, R. 12 E. 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, 36, T. 31, R. 12 E. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, 36, T. 30, R. 13, E. 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, 36, T. 31, R. 13 E. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, 36, T. 31 R. 14 E. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 15, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, 36, T. 31, R. 14 E. 24, 25, 27, 34, 36, T. 32, R. 14, E. 3, 5, 8, T. 30, R. 15 E. 3, 5, 8, 10, 15, 17, 20, 22, 27, 29, 32, 34, T. 31, R. 15 E. 20, 29, 32, 34, T. 32, R. 15 E. except a small portion of some of the sections which were sold by the General Government, previous to the passage of the act of the 2d March, 1827, and also a few tracts selected for lock seites, stone quaries, &c. The sales will continue from day to day, until all the tracts shall have been offered, and no sale made for a less price per acre than is required for Congress lands. The purchaser will have it at his option to make full payment, and receive a patent for the tract purchased; or, by payment of one-fourth of the purchase money, at the time of the sale, and the interest at six per cent. annually, in advance, a credit will be given by the state of seventeen years, from the first Monday of October next, for the residue.

The Erie and Wabash Canal, on or within 5 miles of which these lands are situated, is located 128 miles in the state of Indiana, in the valleys of the Wabash and Maumee rivers, which for fertility of soil, abundance of limestone, springs, good timber interspersed occasionally with small prairie, navigable rivers, and water privileges, (independent of the Canal,) is decidedly amongst the finest portions of the Western Country. The greatest part of the lands in the Canal Donation, is of the richest quality, in a healthy country, well adapted for Agricultural, Commercial, and Manufacturing purposes, and is daily increasing in value from the rapidity of emigration to the lands adjoining, which is believed to be unprecedented, hitherto, in the state, and which must recommend this sale as particularly worthy the attention and interest of the Farmer, Mechanic, Merchant and Capitalist.

D. BURR,
J. VIGUS,
SAML. LEWIS, } Commissioners.

Office of Board Com'rs. of the Wabash and Erie Canal Treaty Ground, Indiana, May 19th, 1830.
june 26—

REMOVAL.

GEORGE VOGEL, proprietor of the SORREL HORSE TAVERN, No. 39 North Second street, begs leave to tender his thanks to his friends and the public for past favors, and informs them that he will, in consequence of rebuilding, occupy house No. 28 North Second street, opposite the old stand, for a few months. And he also informs his friends and customers, that he intends to occupy the new house as soon as finished.

N. B. The Stables are now and will continue to be kept in good order. Entrance to Stables from Chancery Lane, between Front and Second streets, in Arch, and also from Second and Front streets, in Coomb's Alley. Every attention will be paid by stopping at No. 28.
april 17—tf

James Fife & Son,

REED makers, have not removed as reported, but still remain at their old establishment in College Avenue, in Tenth street, below Market, where may be had steel, brass and cane reeds of every description, suitable for any kind of work, who have always on hand sleys to answer country dealers and others, either linen or woollen cotton and worsted bdkts.

N. B. Wanted two good hands, that can come well recommended, of sober habits; and good tradesmen will hear of a permanent situation, by applying as above.
june 19—3t*

Managers' Office, 121 Chesnut street.

UNION CANAL, LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA, CLASS No. 11, FOR 1830,

TO be drawn in the city of Philadelphia, on Saturday, the 3d of July, 1830. Sixty Number Lottery—Nine Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	20,000	is	$20,000
1	10,000		10,000
1	2,500		2,500
1	1,505		1,505
5	1,000		5,000
5	500		2,500
5	400		2,000
10	300		3,000
20	200		4,000
35	100		3,500
51	50		2,550
51	40		2,040
51	30		1,530
102	25		2,550
102	20		2,040
1479	10		14,790
11475	5		57,375

13393 Prizes, 34,220 Tickets, at $4 00, is $136,880
20825 Blanks,

In the above Scheme, formed by the ternary combination of 60 numbers, making 34,220 tickets, and the drawing of 9 ballots, there will be 84 Prizes, each having three of the drawn numbers on them: 1836 each having two of them on; and 11475 each having one only of them on; and also, 20,825 tickets having none of the drawn numbers on, being blanks.

To determine the fate of these prizes and blanks, the 60 numbers, from 1 to 60 inclusive, will be severally placed in a wheel on the day of the drawing, and 9 of them will be drawn out at random; and that ticket having on it as a combination, the 1st, 2d and 3d numbers drawn from the wheel, will be entitled to the capital prize of $20,000

That having on it the 4th, 5th and 6th, to 10,000
That having on it the 6th, 8th and 9th, to 2,500
That having on it the 7th, 8th and 9th, to 1,530
Those 5 tickets having on them the 1st, 7th and 8th; 1st, 7th and 9th; 1st, 8th and 9th; 2d, 5th and 6th; 2d, 5th and 7th, each 1,000
Those 5 tickets having on them the 3d, 4th and 5th, 3d, 4th and 8th; 3d, 4th and 7th; 3d, 4th and 8th; 3d, 4th and 9th, each 500
Those 20 tickets having on them the 1st, 2d and 4th; 1st, 2d and 5th; 1st, 2d and 6th; 1st, 2d and 7th; 1st, 2d and 8th; 1st, 2d and 9th; 1st, 3d and 4th; 1st, 3d and 5th; 1st, 3d and 6th; 1st, 3d and 7th; 1st, 3d and 8th; 1st, 3d and 9th; 1st, 4th and 5th; 1st, 4th and 6th; 1st, 4th and 7th; 1st, 4th and 8th; 1st, 4th and 9th; 1st, 5th and 6th; 1st, 6th and 7th; 1st, 5th and 8th, each 200
All others, with 3 of the drawn numbers on them, (being 35,) each 100
Those 51 tickets having on them the 1st and 2d drawn numbers, each 50
Those 51 tickets having on them the 2d and 3d drawn numbers, each 40
Those 51 tickets having on them the 3d and 4th drawn numbers, each 30
Those 102 tickets having on them the 4th and 5th, or the 5th and 6th drawn numbers, each 25
Those 102 tickets having on them the 6th and 7th, or the 7th and 8th drawn numbers, each 20
All others, with two of the drawn numbers on, (being 1479,) each 10
And all tickets having one only, of

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour.

THE FARMER.

BY T. G. FESSENDEN.

Let monied blockheads roll in wealth,
Let proud louis strut in state—
My hands, my homestead and my health,
Place me above the great.

I never fawn, nor fib, nor fain,
To please old Mammon's fry;
But Independence still maintain,
Of all beneath the sky.

Thus Cincinnatus at his plough
With more true glory shone,
Than Cæsar with his laurell'd brow,
His palace and his throne.

Tumult, perplexity and care,
Are bold ambition's lot;
But these intenders never dare
Disturb my peaceful cot.

Blest with fair competence, I find
What monarch never can—
Health and tranquility of mind,
Heaven's choicest gifts to man.

GRAVE OF DR. FRANKLIN.—Dr. Franklin is buried in the yard at the corner of Fifth and Arch streets. His tombstone is a plain marble slab, containing the following inscription, precisely in this form:—

BENJAMIN AND DEBORAH } FRANKLIN.

1790.

The stone is situated in the North-West corner of the yard, and is raised only about six inches from the ground.

CRACKER DICTIONARY.

Bodaciously—Corporeously.
Catawampusly—Obliquely—bias.
Chawed-up—Having ear, nose and lip bit off
Contraption, Combesticle.—Contrivance appendant; between a contrivance and a trapping.
Corn-stealer, Tater-grabber—Thumb and four digits.
Fitified—Subject to fits.
Flugens—Fire and Faggots.
Forked—How came you so?
Fotch—Did fetch.
Flustrated—Flustered and prostrated; greatly agitated.
Jimber-Jawed—Having the tongue always moving.
Lambasting—A very severe licking.
Moccasin—Green Whiskey.
To Mosey—To clear out.
Obsquatulate—To Mosey, or to abscond.
Pernickety—Squeamishly fastidious.
Pisin—Violent in politicks on the wrong side, i. e. against us.
Mogmatorial Writ—A process which takes a man as well where he is not, as where he is.
Ramsquaddled—Rowed up salt River.
Ring-Tailed-Roarer—A most violent fellow, a Crocket.
Rip-Roarous, Rumbunctious—Ripping and tearing very outrageous.
Scrouger—A Ring-tailed roarer.
Scrimtion—Minutest atom. The little end of nothing sharpened.
To Swouger—To strut with free-negro dignity.
Sockdolager—In fighting, a lick that tells.
Slantendicular—Slanted from perpendicular.
Spontinaceously—Of one's own accord
Sorsafarari—Legal proceedings of any kind.
Smartie—One who thinks himself right sharp.
Swipey—Forked.
Sniptious—Finically nice.
To Chunck—To brickbat with chuncks, not with stones.
Tetotally twisted—Confoundedly contorted.

CANAL VS. RAILROAD.

The following humourous argument was advanced by a canal stockholder for the purpose of putting down railways:—

"He saw what would be the effect of it; that it would set the whole world a gadding. Twenty miles an hour, sir! Why you will not be able to keep an apprentice boy at his work! Every Saturday evening he must have a trip to Ohio, to spend a Sunday with his sweetheart. Grave, plodding citizens will be flying about like comets. All local attachments will be at an end. It will encourage flightiness of intellect. Veracious people will turn into the most immeasurable liars; all their conceptions will be exaggerated by the magnificent notions of distance—Only a hundred miles off! Tut, nonsense, I'll step across, madam, and bring your fan! 'Pray sir, will you dine with me to-day, at my little box on the Alleghany?' 'Why indeed I dont know—I shall be engaged in town until twelve—well I shall be there, but you must let me off in time for the theatre.' And then, sir, there will be barrels of pork, cargoes of flour, chaldrons of coal, and even lead and whiskey, and such like sober things, that have always been used to slow travelling—whisking away like a set of sky rockets. It will upset all the gravity of the nation. If a couple of gentlemen have an affair of honour, it is only to steal off to the Rocky mountains and there is no jurisdiction that can touch them. And then, sir, think of it—flying for debt! A set of bailiffs mounted on bombshells would never overtake an obseonding debtor, only give him a fair start. Upon the whole, sir, it is a pestilential, topsy-turvy, harum-scarum whirligig. Give me the old, solemn, straight forward, regular Dutch canal—three miles an hour for expresses, and two for jog trot journeys—with a yoke of oxen for heavy loads! I go for beasts of burden; it is more primitive and scriptural, and suits a moral and religious people better. None of your hop, skip and jump whimsies for me."

DR. JOHNSON.—Soon after Garrick's (the famous play actor) purchase at Hampton court, he was showing Dr. Johnson the grounds of the house, Shakespeare's temple, &c; and concluded by asking him, "Well, Docter, how do you like all this?"—'Why, it is pleasant enough,' growled the Doctor, 'for the present; but all these things, David, make death very terrible.'

DELICATE SPINNING.

Some years ago a pair of worsted stockings were made of such delicate texture, that they could be drawn through a lady's ring of ordinary size; and a machine has since been invented, which spins woollen yarn much superior in fineness. By this machine a pound of yarn may be rendered worth ten guineas, producing ninety-five hands of five hundred and sixty yards each in length, 55,200 yards, or thirty miles and four hundred yards.

WINGS OF INSECTS.—The transparent wings of certain insects are so attenuated in their structure that 80,000 of them placed over each other would not form a pile a quarter of an inch in height.—*Dr. Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopedia.*

THE EMPIRE OF RUSSIA AND THE MOON.—Russia, in her whole circumference surpasses the surface of the Moon by 123,885 English square miles, assuming that the moon is like the earth, covered with two thirds of sea. The surface of the moon amounts to 2,605,261 English square miles, allowing one third of which for continent, gives 835,087 square miles. Russia counted in 1818, without her dominions in America, 858,921 square miles. The Empire spreads out 174 degrees of longitude, and 36 1-2 degrees of latitude i. e. the 19th part of the surface of the earth, without the sea, the 14th part of our hemisphere, and the 28th part of the whole globe.

INTOXICATION.—A man in Maryland, who was addicted to drunkeness, hearing a considerable uproar in his kitchen one night, felt the curiosity to step without noise to the door, to know what was the matter; when behold his servants were indulging in the most unbounded laughter at a couple of his negro boys, who were mimicking himself, in his drunken fits! as how he reeled, and staggered,—how he looked and nodded—and hiccupped and tumbled! The picture which these children of nature drew of him, and which had filled the rest with such inexhaustible merriment, struck him with so salutary a disgust, that from that night he became a perfectly sober man, to the great joy of his wife and children.

MR. FOX.—Dr. Lushington said of this orator—His thoughts came so thick and fast, that they actually choaked. Such a multitude of images and expressions arose in his mind at the same time, that he hesitated in the choice; he boggled and stammered, until utterance entirely failed, in some of its most animated flights; and then he would often stop and whistle, till he could stop and arrange his ideas.

A TRINITARIAN.

There is now living in a country village, a man who has been *three times married*; each of his wive's names were the *same*; he had *three children by each*, and *each* lived with him *three years*. He was a *widower* between *each* marriage *three years*, has *three children living*; the *third* by *each wife*, and whose birth days are within *three days of each other*;—his last wife has been dead *three years*, and he expects to be married again *in three months*.

NUMBER OF LETTERS OF VOLTAIRE'S WORKS.

In a number of the *Journal de la Libraire*, published at Paris in 1817, a new and complete edition of Voltaire's works is announced, in twelve vols. octavo. The bookseller apprizes the public, that each volume will contain a thousand pages, each page fifty lines, and each line fifty-five letters. By a little simple calculation, it will be found that the literature, poetry, philosophy and history of Voltaire, are comprised in thirty-three millions of letters.

The *Gazeta Mercantile*, of the 23d March, contains an account of a female who is now fifteen years of age, whose aliment from her birth has been nothing but liquids. She appears to enjoy good health, but always remains in a cradle, which it is necessary continually to rock.—She is dumb, and perfectly understands what is said to her. Her face looks the age above mentioned, but her body, hands, and feet correspond to those of a girl of four years old.

Few persons are aware of the origin of letters, but a recent traveller has unravelled the whole mystery, in the subjoined natural and philosophical explanation:—

"A Chinese, who was accustomed when he walked to take a book for his amusement, went once some distance into the woods, where he stopped to read and rest himself. Finding himself fatigued, he put the book down on the ground and placed a stone on it, whilst he lay down to repose himself. After a while he got up and went home—but forgot the book. It remained there for several years, until every part was decayed, except twenty-four characters covered by the stone. These a monkey afterwards found, and not being able to read them, he presented them to the Europeans, who formed their language with them.

IMPORTANT TO GOURMANDS.—The Messenger des Chambres, after expatiating on the merits of M. Carsene, a celebrated cook, whom he calls the "picturesque confectioner," the "Palladio of pastry," says, "During a year that M. Careme has been Chief Superintendent of the Kitchen of the King of Great Britain, his Majesty, who has long been a martyr to the gout, has not had the slightest attack of that afflicting malady." This journal afterwards adds:—"It is one of M. Careme's axioms, that good living is the only principle of longevity. He affirms, that of two men of affluence, equal in age, complexion, ideas and habits, the one who has the better cook of the two will live ten years longer than the other." Hear this, ye gourmands and rejoice!

Salubrious quality of the Strawberry.

Every friend to the fair will be glad to diffuse the knowledge of a pleasant dentrifice and infallible sweetener of the breath. The common strawberry in a ripe state, when rubbed upon the teeth and gums, has these most agreeable influences, and becomes more efficacious if eaten freely. The celebrated Linnæus cured himself of gout by persevering in a regimen of strawberries.

Burning the vines of strawberries.

A gentleman in this vicinity has this season tried the experiment of burning the vines of strawberries as recommended by Rev. Dr. Miller, in the New England Farmer, vol. vi. page 233. The experiment has succeeded perfectly, the vines having now a most vigorous crop of fruit. Dr. Miller states that his vines treated this way yielded their fruit not only in a more convenient succession, but at least a third more in quantity, than others in the same soil.

TAR FOR SHEEP.

A gentleman who keeps a large flock of sheep, assures us that during the seasons of grazing, he gives his sheep tar at the rate of a gill a day to every twenty sheep. He puts the tar in troughs, sprinkles a little fine salt over it, and the sheep consume it eagerly. This preserves them from worms in the head, promotes their general growth, and is supposed to be a specific against rot.

COMPOSITION FOR GRAFTING.

The following composition, we are assured, has, for some time been made use of by the Messrs. Winsdips, at their valuable nursery in Brighton, and by them preferred to any other. Three parts rosin; three parts bees' wax; one part tallow. Melted and mixed while hot.

REMEDY FOR POISONED ANIMALS.

Raw eggs given to sheep and cattle which have been poisoned by eating laurel or ivy leaves, it is said, will effect a speedy cure. The dose is, one egg for a sheep, 4 eggs for a cow. They can be administered by simply breaking the shell and slipping the yolk and as much of the white as is practicable, down the animal's throat.

DEATH TO CATERPILLARS, &c.

The conductor of the Gardener's Magazine says, "We can affirm from almost daily experience, that strong lime water will kill every kind of caterpiller, and even worms, snails, lizards, frogs, toads, snakes, and fishes."

From the New York Farmer.

USE OF SALT.—It is singular that such a body of evidence should be brought together on the advantages of the application of a moderate quantity of salt to every description of growing crop, from grass to timber trees, and to almost every domestic animal, from the horse to the honey-bee, and yet that salt should be so little in use. We have not a doubt ourselves that it may be of real use to live stock; because we have seen it very generally given on the continent. Mr. Johnson says, "I have given my own gig-horse an ounce of salt every night in his corn, for the last five years; and though he has, during that period, worked very hard, he has continued in the best health, never having had a dose of physic in his life." To be able to dispense with physic, either in the economy of men or cattle, is a grand object; and we certainly think the occasional, or perhaps the constant, use of salt in the food of domestic animals, and especially in that of the horse, as being in a more highly artificial state than the others, a desirable object.

MERCANTILE ACADEMY.

A NEW SYSTEM OF WRITING, taught by R. MEGONEGAL, No. 206 Race Street, which is sanctioned by professors, and gentlemen of the first taste.

The attention of the public is respectfully solicited to the important advantages to be derived from a knowledge of this superior system. By this mode, pupils are taught to sit with ease and elegance, and acquire in a short period that necessary accomplishment, so important to all, a beautiful running and legar hand writing, to write perfectly straight without lines, and with greater freedom than any system ever taught, and so great is the improvement, that eight or ten lessons often produces a bold, free and elegant running hand, by those who could not write their names.

BOOK-KEEPING.

He also informs them that he has completed a new system of book-keeping, so as to enable the student to proficient himself in from 10 to 20 lessons, and to acquire a perfect knowledge of this important science, without fail. The advertiser has examined about 100 sets of books, in the first counting-houses of this city, within the last six months, which enables him to give the most perfect forms, and extensive explanations on the science. feb. 20—6m

DAIRY FARM.

FOR SALE, a first rate Dairy Farm, containing 133 acres, situate in the County of Philadelphia, about 11 miles from the city. It is well watered, has a good proportion of natural meadow and timber, and is in a high state of cultivation. The improvements are of the first class for convenience and durability. To a practical farmer an opportunity is offered which rarely occurs. The Farm will be sold at the low price of $65 per acre. For particulars inquire of Mr. JOHN STARR, at the Black Bear Tavern, No. 375 Market street. june 5—tf

N. CANFIELD & CO'S. OFFICE,

NO. 22 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

DIRECTLY opposite Congress Hall, who has sold lately—

38 41 44	$30,000	21 23 29	$3,000
13 18 42	6,000	4 22 38	3,000
5 29 31	6,000	41 44 50	2,000
15 27 57	4,000	17 19 35	2,000

Our Grand Union Canal, No. 11, draws on Saturday, the 3d of July. Sixty Number Lottery, 9 drawn ballots.

SPLENDID PRIZES.

1 prize of	$20,000	5 prizes of	500
1	10,000	5	400
1	2,500	10	300
1	1,000	20	200
5	1,000	35	100

Price of tickets only $5—halves 2 50—quarters 1 25. Orders per mail promptly attended to if addressed to N. CANFIELD & CO. Philadelphia. june 18—2t

A FARM AT PUBLIC SALE.

TO be sold at public sale, on fifth day, the first day of next month, (July,) at 3 o'clock, P. M. on the premises, that VALUABLE FARM, on which the Subscriber formerly dwelt, situate near Eagle Point, in the Township of Deptford, County of Gloucester, and State of New Jersey, within about one quarter of a mile of the river Delaware, 2½ from Woodbury, and 7 from Philadelphia; containing about 140 acres, near 40 of which is meadow, principally of the first quality, 60 of arable land, and the remainder woodland.

There are on said premises a large two story brick dwelling house and kitchen, 30 by 48 feet, all under one roof, well finished and divided, with a complete cellar under the whole; a large barn and hay house, crib house, smoke house, spring house, and all other necessary buildings, generally in good repair. The farm is in good order, well fenced with cedar rails, and has thereon a good apple orchard and other fruit trees.

A further description is considered unnecessary, as any person wishing to purchase will examine for themselves, and they will be shewn the same by applying to George Allen on the premises, or to the Subscriber, near Woodbury. GEORGE WARD.

june 10—3t*

TO LET,

A country residence, with a new two story brick kitchen, half the garden, and part of the coach house and stable, two miles (on a Turnpike Road) from the city. Inquire at this office. june 19—3t

MEDICAL SPECIFIC FOR THE CONSUMPTION.

A MILD, safe and efficient remedy for this cruel disease, now well known under the name of PULMEL, has been ascertained to avail and cure in almost all cases: it has cured or relieved nearly 600 persons since 1827, from Boston to New Orleans. It is a sweet, fragrant and palatable vegetable preparation, which is to be taken internally, inhaled and washed in the skin, in the form of syrup, balsam, chocolate, essence, lotion, &c. of PULMEL. Price one dollar for 20 doses, which last eight or ten days. The Discoverer and Proprietor is Dr. RAFINESQUE, Prof. of Botany, &c. who has lately published the PULMIST, or Art to Cure the Consumption. Price one dollar. He practices only as a Pulmist in Diseases of the Lungs, furnishing ample written consultations in specific cases, for Ten Dollars.

The PULMEL is sold by him, at No. 47 North Eighth street, above Arch street, as well as the Work. Also, by the principal Druggists in Philadelphia and other cities of the Union. His chief agents in the city are—F. Brown, Carpenter, Douglass, Garigues, Harlan, Klett, Johnston, Marshall, Reakirt, Scattergood, Yarnall, &c. A pamphlet given gratis to applicants.

Sold also, the Compound Syrup of Lycopus, a substitute for bleeding in Hemoptysis or Blood-spitting. june 19—tf

JOB PRINTING, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, Neatly and expeditiously executed on moderate terms, at the office of the Saturday Evening Post, No 112 Chesnut Street, directly opposite the Post-Office, and corner of Hodson's Alley.

H. S. RISLEY & CO.

HAVE at their Store, No. 68 NORTH THIRD STREET, between Arch and Cherry streets, a handsome assortment of RICH CUT and PLAIN GLASS FURNITURE KNOBS, &c. of every description, having erected a GLASS CUTTING FACTORY immediately back of the Store, where GLASS of every description will be cut to order, or sold on the most reasonable terms. Wholesale and Retail. Country Merchants and others are invited to call and examine for themselves aug 4—ent

DR. A. G. HULL'S

PATENT HINGE TRUSS,

For the relief and cure of Hernia, or Rupture.

DR. A. G. HULL respectfully informs those laboring under the distressing and dangerous disease of Hernia, or Rupture, and wishing a certain and effectual remedy for the same, that his lately improved TRUSS, adapted to the different species of this complaint, to which males, females and children are subject, may be obtained at the office, No. 28 North Eighth street, where professional attention will be given to the treatment of the complaint in all its varieties. In regard to *all* the means auxiliary to the instrument, by which cures are promoted, or rendered certain, instructions will be furnished without additional expense.

The universal and public approbation which this instrument has received, as well from Medical Societies and the Profession generally, as from those who, in their own persons, have experienced its superior efficacy, render it unnecessary that any proofs should now be adduced in regard to what is so generally known and acknowledged. Experience has abundantly demonstrated the correctness of the principles which the inventor embraced in the construction of his TRUSSES, and which he first applied to the radical cure of a complaint, lately considered beyond the reach of the healing art.

"The great and signal benefits which are produced by this Truss, result from its strict subservience to, and its accordance with, scientific and surgical principles. Its mechanical adaptation to the parts, the simplicity of construction, the limited motion nicely graduated, by experiment, to the different attitudes of the body, and to the action of the muscles, the permanency of its location on the body, and its pressure on the circumference of the abdominal ring, are qualities, the tendency of which is to strengthen and restore the weakened parts, to contract the aperture, and, ultimately, to *accomplish a cure of the disease.* The operation and effect of this Truss is therefore directly the reverse of all Trusses heretofore in use, which, being convex, tended to enlarge the rupture opening."

A. G. HULL,
No. 28 North Eighth street.

Philadelphia, August 15, 1828.—ately

TO MANUFACTURERS.

THE subscriber, having removed his establishment from Holmesburg to Bridesburg, respectfully informs his friends and the public that he continues the building of Cotton Machinery of every description, of the latest and most approved plans now in use, viz:—Cotton Pickers, Lap Machines, Cards, Drawing Speeders, Mules and Throstles, Dressing Machines and Powerlooms for Muslin, Stripe, Ticking, Bagging Duck, Satinets, Cords and Velvet, made of the best materials and workmanship.

Also, Woollen Machinery, viz: Pickers, Cards with improved condensers, Jacks, Mules, raising and shearing Machines of the latest improved plans, and of the best materials and workmanship.

Also, Screws of every description, for Presses and Millers.

Also, Mill Gears, Shafts and Gudgeons finished or unfinished.

Having an iron foundry in operation, castings of every description will be made at short notice, and of superior quality—all of which will be executed at short notice, and at reduced prices. ALFRED JENKS.

N. B. Orders directed to me through the Post Office, Kensington, Philadelphia County, will be thankfully received, and promptly attended to. feb. 20—6m*

Superior Cast Steel Edge Tools.

MANUFACTURED by Dunlop, Madeira & Co. Lemmon Works, Chambersburg, Pa. Carpenters', Ship Carpenters' and Coopers' Tools, of all kinds; Butcher's Choppers and Cleavers; Felling Axes; Chissels; Drawing Knives; Hatchets, &c. manufactured of the best steel, and if not good to be returned.

Also, a general assortment of HARDWARE AND CUTLERY, for sale low, wholesale and retail, at LESLEY & MEREDITH'S

Hardware Store, No. 243 Market street, six doors above Sixth street, Philadelphia. dec. 19—tf

ECONOMY STORE,

NO. 8 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,

A FEW DOORS FROM MARKET.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Philadelphia, that, for the purpose of being more central, he has removed the Cap Establishment to No. 8 South Sixth street, where he is prepared to sell Caps of all kinds, and for every season, on the most cheap and accommodating terms.

SYLVESTER'S Manufactory for Dressing and Dying Skins, and Manufacturing Caps is now carried on in Stamper's Alley. Those persons who may have skins or furs of any description requiring to be dyed, will please apply at the Store. N. SYLVESTER.

Merchants from the South or West will find the prices at Sylvester's lower than usual. june 5—tf

WILLIAM HUGHES,

UNDERTAKER,

NO. 139 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

BETWEEN RACE AND VINE STREETS.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he keeps always on hand a general assortment of Coffins of all sizes and patterns, plain and ornamented.

Also, stuff of every description ready prepared, which, at the shortest notice, can be made to order. The whole business of Funerals attended to, furnishing hearse, carriages, ice boxes, &c. on the lowest terms.

Attendance at all hours. jan. 18—1y

CEDAR TUBS.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he continues to manufacture Cedar Tubs and Buckets of all kinds, Milk Churns and Butter tubs, with brass and iron hoops, Bathing tubs, tubs for manufacturers, &c. Shippers, Country Merchants, and others, will find it to their interest to call and purchase the above articles, as they are extensively manufactured by the Subscriber, who will sell them wholesale and retail, as low as any person in the city. The workmanship is warranted. All orders will be punctually attended to. The Subscriber has also a general assortment of Wooden Ware, of all kinds, such as Patent Curled Maple Tubs, Bowls, Baskets, &c.

GIDEON COX, Agent,
No. 337 Market Street, N. W. corner of Ninth street, Philadelphia.

An Apprentice wanted to the Coopering Business. may 15—14t

YOUNG LADIES' ACADEMY.

SOUTH West corner of Eighth and Market streets, Philadelphia. The subscriber informs his friends and the public that he continues his instruction in all the branches of an English education. Thankful to those who have favoured him with their patronage, and humbly asks a continuance of the same.

Satisfactory reference will be give to those who may desire it.

Private lessons will be given in Writing and English Grammar. Young ladies wishing to acquire a knowledge of Grammar, may attend in the afternoon of each day, at any hours which may best suit them.

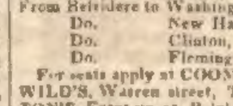
mar. 27—3m J. H. CHAUNCEY.

THE FEMALE'S SPECIFIC.

IT HAS NEVER FAILED.

THIS Medicine, the never failing powers of which can be proved by references to ladies of the greatest respectability in this city, can always be had at No. 189 PINE STREET, where application can be made *either by letter*, or personally. nov. 7—1y

New Line of Mail Stages.



THE subscribers having established a new line of Mail Stages from Belvidere to Trenton, three times a week, and having provided themselves with good and comfortable coaches, gentle horses and accommodating drivers, solicit a share of public patronage. The stage leaves Trenton every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at six o'clock, A. M. arrive at Belvidere, at 6, P. M. the same days. Leaves Belvidere at half past 4 A. M. on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and arrives in Trenton by 4, P. M.

This line passes through the pleasant Villages of Pennington, Woodsville, Rocktown, Ringoes, Flemington, Mount Carmel, Sidney, Clinton, Clarkesville, New Hampton, Washington and Oxford Furnace. It intersects the Easton and New York line at Washington, N. J. so that passengers from Easton, can arrive at Trenton the same day, and those from New York, at Belvidere the same evening. Passengers from Philadelphia and Trenton by this route can arrive on the evenings of the above days at Schooley's Mountain. It also intersects the stage from Easton to Newton, at Belvidere.

By this line passengers will arrive in Easton on the evenings of the same days, where it intersects the several regular lines of stages to every section of the United States. Persons travelling from Philadelphia, Trenton, &c. to Mauch Chunk, or in search of romantic and fine scenery will find that this line possesses a decided advantage over any other route in the country.—The Water Gap is but a few miles up the Delaware above Belvidere, where extra conveyances can always be had and likewise at the landing places on the route. Fare through $2 75.

From Trenton to Flemington,		$1 00
Do.	Clinton,	1 50
Do.	New Hampton,	2 00
Do.	Washington,	2 25
From Belvidere to Washington,		50
Do.	New Hampton,	75
Do.	Clinton,	1 50
Do.	Flemington,	1 75

For seats apply at COOMBE'S Hotel, Market street, WILD'S, Warren street, Trenton, and at J. NORTON'S, Front street Belvidere.

P. S. All baggage at the risk of the owners.
june 5—tf J. W. & W. C. DUSENBERY.

Coal Grates and Fenders.

JAMES M. JACKSON,

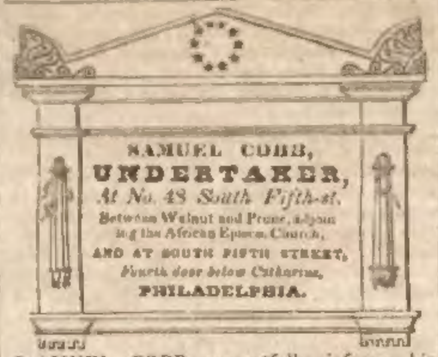
HAS removed his Coal Grate and Fender Manufactory, from No. 40 Cherry street, to No. 122 North Fifth street, west side, the eighth door above Race street, where he hopes to merit the patronage of his friends and the public.

J. M. J. has also on hand, for sale, superior Black Varnish, Black Lead, and Rotten Stone, for cleaning and varnishing grates and stoves. 3mo. 29—6m

CARPET MANUFACTORY.

GEORGE MILNER, No. 42 Race street, between Front and Second streets. He respectfully informs his friends and the public in general that he has got on hand a quantity of domestic carpeting, of a good quality, which he sells low for cash.

N. B. All kinds of customers' carpet, woven at the shortest notice, at No. 42 Race street. feb. 27—6m



SAMUEL COBB respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he still continues open his ready made COFFIN ESTABLISHMENT at the above places, where every thing appertaining to the business, can be procured at the shortest notice and the utmost punctuality, at the most reasonable prices.

HEARSE, MOURNING COACHES, ICE BOXES, of a superior quality; together with ice, and every other requisite, on the lowest terms.

There being frequently unpleasant feelings as regards disinterment, he would beg leave to state, that he has invented a preventive, which can be examined at the Establishment, No. 48 South Fifth Street.

N. B. Attendance will be given at all times and all hours. may 15—3m

SHOE MANUFACTORY.

N. KIMBALL, No. 80 North Third street, third door above Cherry street, Manufacturer of Ladies, Misses, and children's fashionable and common boots and shoes for city and country wear, to order or measure.

Also on hand, a general assortment of men and boys' fine and common boots and shoes, gum-elastic overshoes, palm hats, trunks, shoe blacking, varnish, &c. Wholesale and Retail, low for cash june 5—3m

NEW STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS STORE.

CHALKLEY SOMERS, No. 107 1-2 NORTH SECOND, between Arch and Race streets, has just received 500 pieces Painted Muslins, foreign and domestic prints, some of which are elegant, new style, and very cheap; 30 pieces Crape de Lyon, battiste, barege, bombazines, and Norwich crapes; 25 pieces new style and fancy stripe Rouen and imperial merino cassimeres, new style vestings, &c. Also, an assortment of superfine, middling and low priced cloths and cassimeres, Irish linen, long lawns, and linen cambric; cambric, jaconet, mull, book, and figured Swiss muslins, new style fancy bobbs., Italian sewing crevats.

SILK GOODS consisting in part of Gros de Naples, Gros de Indies, Gros de Berlin, Brocade, Mantua Florences, &c. Also, the usual variety of Domestic Goods; such as sheetings, shirtings, plaids, striped checks, Pittsburgh cord, cotton canvass, a very stout article for awnings and wagon covers, &c. All of which will be sold, wholesale and retail, at a small advance on the auction prices. The inhabitants of the city and country are respectfully invited to call. 5th mo. 1—3m

ALLEN WARD,

NO. 170 SOUTH FRONT STREET,

CONTINUES to offer the premium, $100, for a superior system of TAILORING, which system must not infringe upon his patent. He also continues with unparalleled patronage, to furnish fashionable Tailors with quarterly publications of the TAILORS' ARCHETYPE, and with PICTURES, PLATES, &c. of each modern improvement in Tailoring. Price $10 per annum. mar. 27—6m

G. W. FARR,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

HAS removed from 249 Market street, to No. 15 South Third street, a few doors below Market street, and has received, with the late fashions, a handsome assortment of blue, black and fancy coloured Cloths and Cassimeres; plain and fancy silk Velvets, Valencia, Toilinet, Marseilles, English and French Silk Vesting, which will be made to order in 12 hours notice. Medical students and strangers visiting the city, will find it to their advantage to call and examine the above goods.

N. B. Linen Collars, Stocks, Suspenders, Gloves Cravats, &c. feb. 20—tf

TO THE PUBLIC.

PATENT ELASTIC TRUSS.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs those laboring under the disease of rupture, that he has been appointed sole agent, for the sale of Dr. J. J. Heintzelman's late Improved Truss, adapted to the different species of that complaint to which male, female, and children are subject. To enter into a lengthy detail of the advantages this Truss possesses above the great variety of Trusses (formed on different principles) that have been from time to time introduced to public notice, is deemed unnecessary, in all cases of radical cures performed by Doctor Heintzelman, he has used this Truss as an auxiliary in confining properly, the parts, which ever has been the great desideratum, in which it may safely be assured that all other Trusses have been found deficient, in some respect.

To make a regular publication has been considered unnecessary, of the many certificates of its superiority over all other Trusses in confining the Rupture, by its close application to the parts, at the same time, producing neither pain or inconvenience. Those afflicted, will at once see the great utility of such a Truss, and to those we fearlessly state, that upon a trial, they will pronounce them superior to all others.

The subscriber has merely deemed it necessary to select a few of the many certificates from gentlemen of the first respectability.

Sir—In relation to the Truss constructed by Dr. H. for Ruptures, it has my decided approbation as one possessing more elasticity together with convenience, and confining the parts than any I ever used, having made use thereof, during the time I was under his care for a radical cure. WILLIAM HARRISON,

Dec. 20, 1829. No. 83 Old Germantown Road.

Sir—It gives me pleasure to state to you, that during the time I was under the care of Dr. Heintzelman for a radical cure of Hernia, he requested me to make use of a Truss of his construction as an auxiliary to confine the intestines, which I found to answer better than any of the different constructed Trusses.

WM. MITCHELL,

January 1, 1830. Camden, N. J.

Sir—The Truss I bought of you, which you informed me was a new improvement, is the best I have ever had. I have used Trusses of various kinds for fifteen years, and find it superior to them all. Yours, with respect,

GEO. JOHNSON, Morrisville.

Mr. Jos. Reakirt. March 6, 1830.

The certificates of John Hunn, Geo. Spies, and Wm. W. Asner, are in the daily papers, and with 40 or 50 others of respectable persons, may be seen at the store of JOSEPH REAKIRT, Wholesale and Retail Druggist, S. E. corner of Third and Callowhill streets.

N. B. A reasonable allowance to those who purchase to sell again. april 17—3m

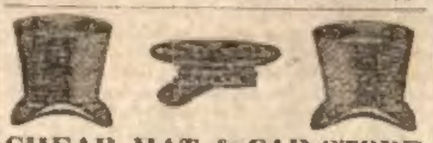
PATENT FLY-NET,

FOR CARRIAGE, GIG, OR SADDLE HORSES.

THE subscriber having obtained Letters Patent granted by the President of the United States for the manufacture and vending of the above useful article, begs leave to inform the public, that he has them now for sale at his Coach-Lace, Fringe, and Military Store in this City.

The above improved Patent Fly Net is manufactured of various colours, such as White, Yellow, Black, &c. to suit either Plated, Brass, or Japan mounted Harness, and which for beauty durability, and convenience, exceeds every thing of the kind heretofore offered to the public. Apply to HENRY KORN,

april 10—6m No. 22 North Third street.



CHEAP HAT & CAP STORE,

NO. 362 NORTH SECOND STREET.

BROWN & SEDDON, respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they intend keeping a large and general assortment of Gentlemen's, Youth's, and Children's superior ELASTIC WATER-PROOF HATS.

Also, Fur, Seal and Cloth CAPS, at the above Store, as well as at their extensive Fashionable Hat Manufactory, No. 367 NORTH FRONT STREET.

Bespoke Hats made to any shape, on reasonable terms, and at the shortest notice, equal in quality and durability to any in the Union

N. B. Several hundreds of second hand Hats; Wool, Sea-grass, Turpaulin, and Oil Cloth covered Hats, wholesale and retail, cheap for Cash. mar. 27—3m

TAKE NOTIC

THAT I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common and County of Philadelphia, for the relief of Insolvency of the Commonwealth, and they have appointed the of June, at 10 o'clock, A. M. to hear, at the County Court House, Chesnut street, in the city of Philadelphia, where you may attend if you think

BENJAMIN C. COZ

june 12—3t* South Second

Slates for Roofing & Battl

THE Subscriber has on hand YARD, in Sixth, above Noble assortment of select Welsh Slates, hundred tons, viz: from 6 by 12 inches &c. Also, a quantity of large expressly for schools—all of which reasonable rates.

Those gentlemen who wish their their *old* or *new* battlement walls will please call on JOHN R. GRI the Slate Yard.

PAINTED MUS

JUST received per ship Ale vessel, a handsome assortment of small neat patterns suitable with a general assortment of seasonable ginghams, calicoes, cotton bosin plain vestings, &c.—Also, a variety for men and boy's wear, with a gen vanitas and domestic carpeting, all on reasonable terms by GE No. 11 North Second street, be Arch.

AGENTS FOR THE S

Dr. T. White's Tooth

CELEBRATED for the safe effectual cure of Tooth Ache, other teeth.

T. W. Dyott, M. L. Gordon, Griffitts, T. Dugdale, W. Marriott Townsend, G. Atelior, S. Townsend Needles, Christopher Marshall, Jo Meyrez, John Gergas, Wm. N. Al june 12—tf

CHOLERA MORBUS &

OR BOWEL COMPLAI

A MEDICINE recently discovered the above mentioned diseases in from one to three hours, is sold Druggist, No. 6 North Fifth street, 25 cents per bottle, sufficient to ef Full proof of its surprising efficacy son, certificates of which may be Store above named. As these dis pleasant and dangerous of disord every family ought to be supplied, den attacks.

FASHIONABLE ESTA

Of Ladies Misses and C

MARTIN RICE has remo to No. 85 NORTH THIRD Cherry street, where he intends to general assortment of the above particularly of Children's Shoes, offered in this city.

M. R. respectfully invites the his Establishment, confident that quality of his goods, will meet the june 5—tf

COMMERCIAL PEN

In 12 Lessons.—Superior

NUMEROUS individuals some being not only satisfied their improvement, there is no having a superior proficiency to who make early application. Lad Tuition in Book Keeping as usual J. McLANAH

Commercial Institute, 61 and 6 gallery of the Philadelphia Muse situations.

ANDREW R. CH

WHOLESALE and Retail No. 29 Chesnut street, be third door, Philadelphia, where cash or satisfactory acceptances, al

LEATHER, consisting of

SOLE LEATHER,	1st, 2d,
UPPER do.	do.
CALF SKINS,	do.
Harness Leather,	Bag Hides
Bridle do.	Lining do.
Skirting do.	Japan do.
Chaise Rides,	Buck Skins

N. B. Persons wishing any of t find it to their advantage to call a ment. Orders attended to at the june 12—4 mo*

HATTERS' FURS AN

CONSTANTLY for sale b No. 81 Chesnut street, betw streets, to wit:

Rocky Mountain Beaver,	Drab
Canada Muskrat Skins,	Do
Russia Hare do.	Skins
Muskrat Fur,	vel
Raw coney Fur,	Linin
Carroted do. do.	Tips,
Otter and Seal Fur,	Figur
Spanish and Nanney Hat,	Pelon
Felts and Bodies,	&c

All will be sold at the very low Also, a general assortment of bats. RICH

DAWSO

ALE AND P

JOHN C. RUHLMAN, PLACE, informs his friends he continues to bottle Dawson's choice assortment of Cider, for t exportation.

CARPENT

SARATOGA PO

For making Congress Spring w to that freed from t

THESE Powders are supp being equally aperient, an ressing valuable tonic and cha are consequently better adapted constitutions than any cathartic inole of medicine ever